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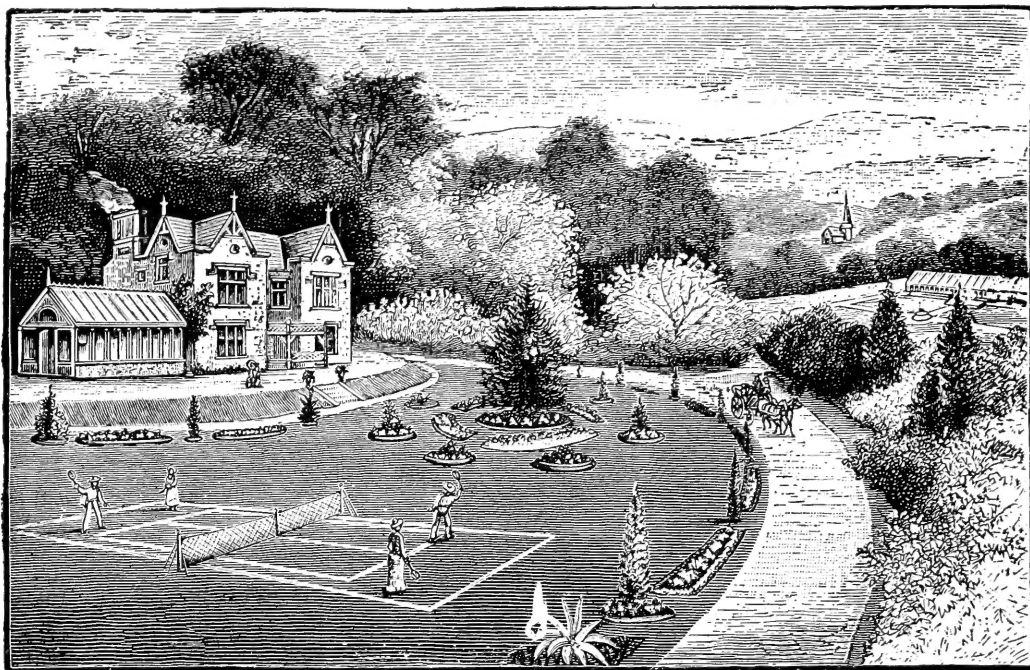
CHESMORE-SEED Co

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS
407 FELIX ST.

STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

CHESMORE'S RIVAL BRAND LAWN GRASS SEED



A Beautiful, Smooth, Velvet, Green Lawn is Certain Only Through Sowing

CHESMORE'S RIVAL BRAND LAWN GRASS SEED

Absolutely the Best Lawn Seed that Experience Can Suggest, or that Money Can Buy

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding, sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. Price, per pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25; 25 pounds, \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

SPECIAL MIXTURES

We are at all times glad to make up special mixtures of lawn grass to meet the requirements of existing conditions. We have been very successful in combinations of grasses for terraces, shady places, exposed situations, etc.

All orders will be filled at lowest prices when they are received, or we will take pleasure in quoting special prices at any time. Samples on application.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This makes the best, sweetest pasture and most nutritious for all kinds of stock. Kentucky has long been famous for its high bred horses and its Blue Grass pastures. It is now possible to establish on most any farm a Blue Grass pasture of greenest verdure which will give very profitable returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout as to form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires about two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. Price, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

QUANTITIES REQUIRED

In order to secure quick and satisfactory results, a liberal quantity of Lawn Grass Seed should be used, as spots not seeded will surely be occupied by weeds. The usual rule is one pound for 300 square feet; 60 to 80 pounds for an acre.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS

GUARANTEE.—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc.

For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Will H. Tracy, Jr.

CHESMORE SEED COMPANY

SAINT JOSEPH, MISSOURI

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

With General Directions for Cultivation

Although the past season has not been as favorable for the yield of some seed crops as we would have liked, we are greatly pleased with the fine quality of the seed stocks we have harvested, but some varieties are in much shorter supply than usual. This is particularly true of Beans, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Peas, Cucumbers and Melons. On some varieties of these prices have necessarily advanced, while on some other vegetables prices are lower. While the quantity of some stocks is limited, the quality was never better, and we are thoroughly prepared to fill every order with seeds of the highest grade and of strong vitality.



Columbian White Mammoth.

ASPARAGUS

As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seeds—previously soaked in water for about 24 hours—in rows about a foot apart. Cultivate between the rows frequently, to keep the soil loose and weeds down. The second year the plants will be ready for planting in permanent beds. Prepare the ground by working in a liberal quantity of barnyard manure. Set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart, or when large quantities are grown for market, set three or four feet apart, which permits horse cultivation. In planting, spread out the roots carefully and cover with about six or eight inches of soil. A rather sandy soil is best. Sow one ounce to 60 feet of drill.

Colossal—A well-known and excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

Palmetto—An earlier and more productive variety than the preceding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

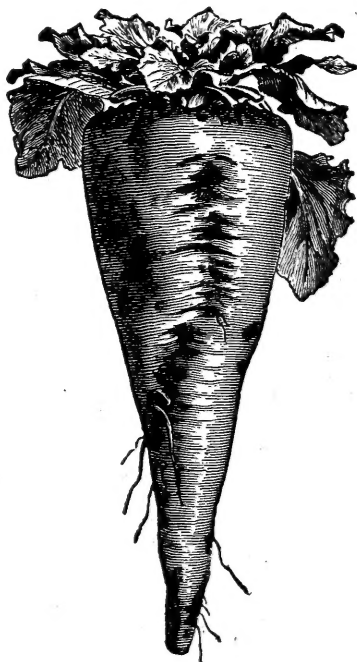
Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety, furnishing white shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Roots—Two-year-old, 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

MANGEL WURZEL

FOR FEEDING STOCK

An ever increasing acreage is being planted for stock beets, because of the wonderful results by feeding them as



shown by the reports of our experiment stations and leading farmers and stockmen. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use. Sow in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about 1½ inches, making ground firm over the seed. When 4 inches high thin to 8 inches apart. Where many are grown a good drill and cultivator are needed. Six pounds sow an acre.

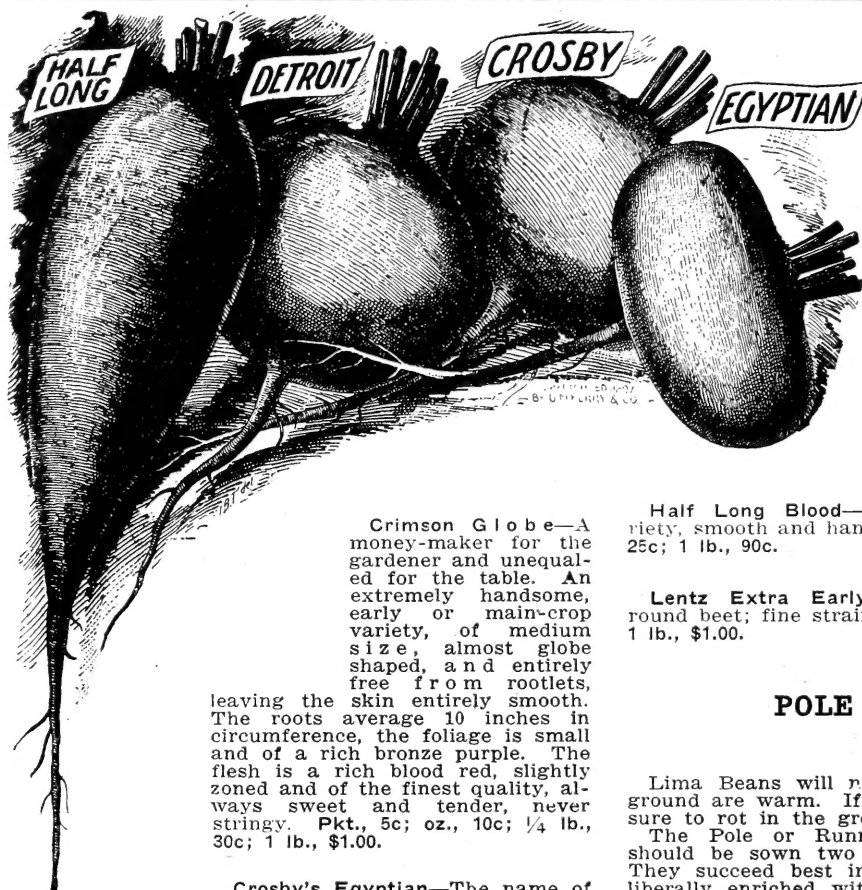
Golden Tankard—This is sweeter than other mangels. Per ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Mammoth Long Red—Of enormous size and good quality. Per ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet—The best of all. Per ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Klein Wanzleben—Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy. Per ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

For seeds to be sent by mail, add for postage, 5c per pound, and for peas, beans and sweet corn, add 10c per quart



BEET

CULTURE—Sow seed one inch deep, in rows 15 to 24 inches apart, in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 pounds seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

Cultivation should begin almost before the beets are up and continue until the plants have made the ground. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.

Crimson Globe—A money-maker for the gardener and unequalled for the table. An extremely handsome, early or main-crop variety, of medium size, almost globe shaped, and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of a rich bronze purple. The flesh is a rich blood red, slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender, never stringy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Crosby's Egyptian—The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. It is larger, lighter colored and more nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting out of doors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hot-beds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Detroit Dark Red—Very choice deep red; fine shaped beet; see cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Dewing's Blood Turnip—Of fine form, flavor and good for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Long Smooth Blood—A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Electric—Extra early turnip, dark blood red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early Blood Turnip—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Edmand Blood Turnip—A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Extra Early Egyptian—Very early and dark blood color, rather flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Eclipse—Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Half Long Blood—Fine dark strain; distinct variety, smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Lentz Extra Early Turnip—A large, small top, round beet; fine strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans will not grow until the weather and ground are warm. If planted before, they are almost sure to rot in the ground.

The Pole or Running varieties are tender and should be sown two weeks later than Bush Beans. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with manure. Form hills, 3 to 4 feet apart; plant six to ten beans in a hill, 2 inches deep, leaving space in center for the pole. When well started, they should be thinned to from four to six plants in a hill. One quart will make 100 to 200 hills according to size of the beans. Eight to twelve quarts will plant an acre.

King of the Garden Lima—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.50.

Large White Lima—This bean is too late for the extreme north and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, oval, flat, greenish white. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.50.

BUSH LIMA

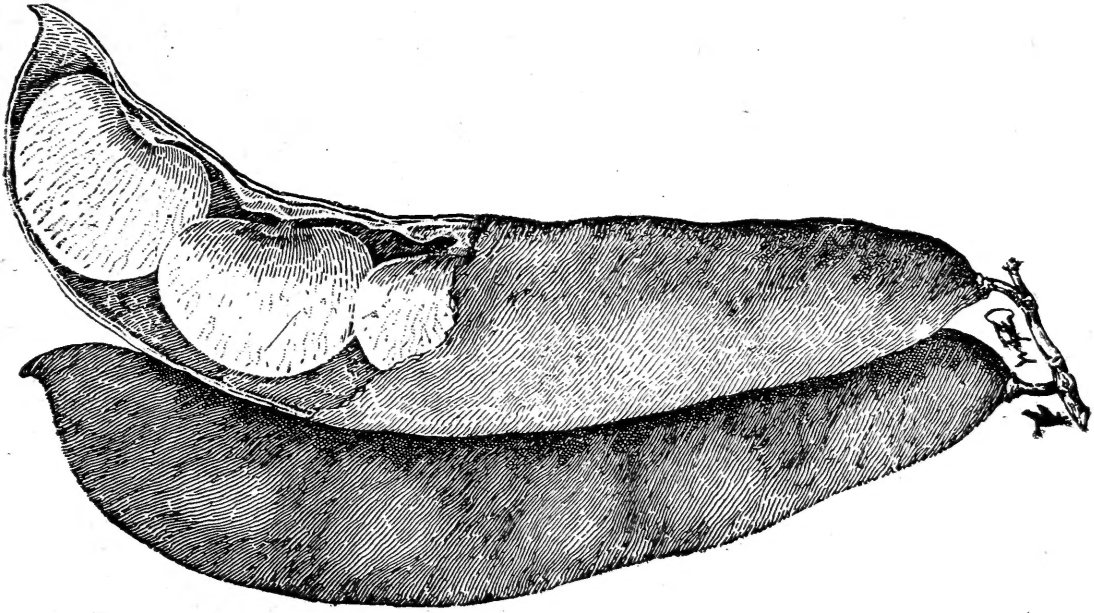
One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Plant in light rich soil, in drills two feet apart, dropping the seeds about one foot apart in the row, and cover two inches.

Burpee's Bush Lima—An immense yielder, with handsome large pods, well filled with large beans. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Dreer's Bush Lima—This bush bean possesses all the good qualities of the Dreer's Pole Lima. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Very productive, bearing continuously throughout the summer. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.



King of the Garden Lima.

POLE BEANS

The Pole or Climbing Beans are more tender, and require more care in culture than the bush varieties. They should be planted about two weeks later, and will succeed best in sandy loam.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—We can recommend this as one of the earliest and most satisfactory of all Green Podded Pole Beans, and unsurpassed for using in the green state. It is enormously productive; the long, silvery, green pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of the pole. While young the pods somewhat resemble the popular old Refugee. This is the best and most profitable bean for the market gardener, the pods being so showy and produced so abundantly. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Lazy Wife Pole Bean—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. They are late to mature, but are valuable to extend the season. This is an excellent bean, and is sure to give satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

White Dutch Case Knife—Yields an immense crop of handsome flat, white beans of excellent flavor. Cooks easily. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Red, Speckled, Cut Short, or Corn Hill—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Mammoth Carmine Podded—Probably the largest bean grown, except some of the Limas. It is entirely distinct from all others. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Horticultural Pole Bean—The mammoth pods are beautifully striped and splashed with brilliant carmine; very showy and attractive, and the immense beans are of the best quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.



Kentucky Wonder.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

BEANS

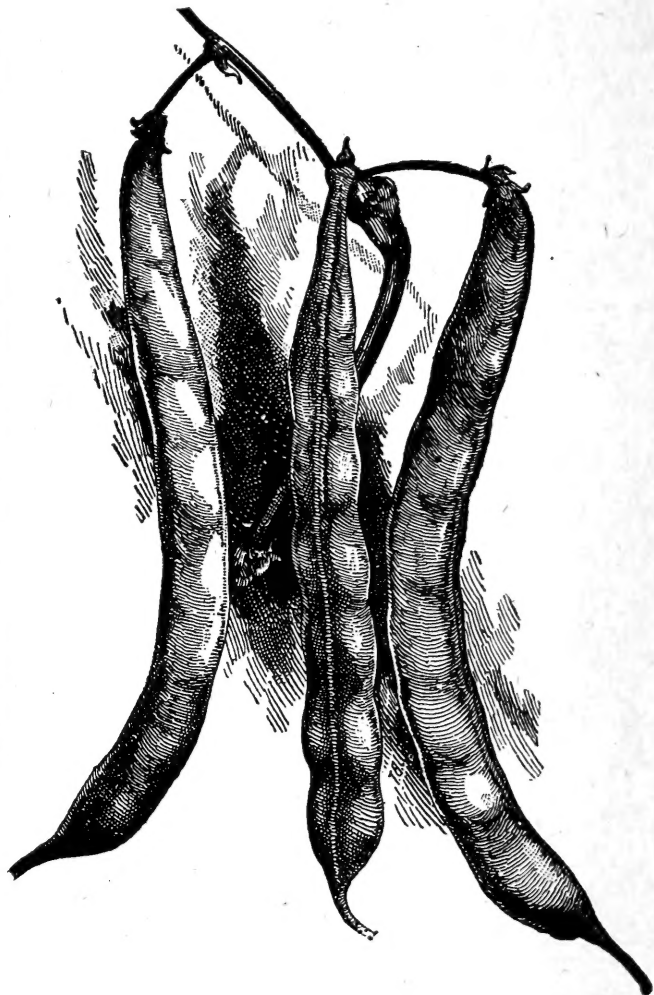
CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply, and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow, so that the roots are not injured.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—A most valuable addition to our green podded sorts. The vine is vigorous, spreading and productive. The pods are larger than those of the Red Valentine, but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later; seed yellowish brown; absolutely stringless. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, are a little longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good. Leaves small and light green. Seed long, slender, yellow. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Longfellow—A very productive, early, green podded bean. Pods round, about six inches long, medium light green in color; tender, of excellent quality and quite stringless when young. One of the most attractive market sorts. Seeds of medium size, cylindrical in shape, pink marbled with purplish red. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.00.

Black Valentine—A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong, vigorous vine. Pods rather flat, but very handsome, much longer, straighter, less fleshy than the Red Valentine, the plant a little more spreading, and in season a little later. A large crop can be depended on and the product makes a very attractive appearance on the market. Seed black, oblong, slightly flattened. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.



Burpee's Green Pod Stringless.



Red Valentine.

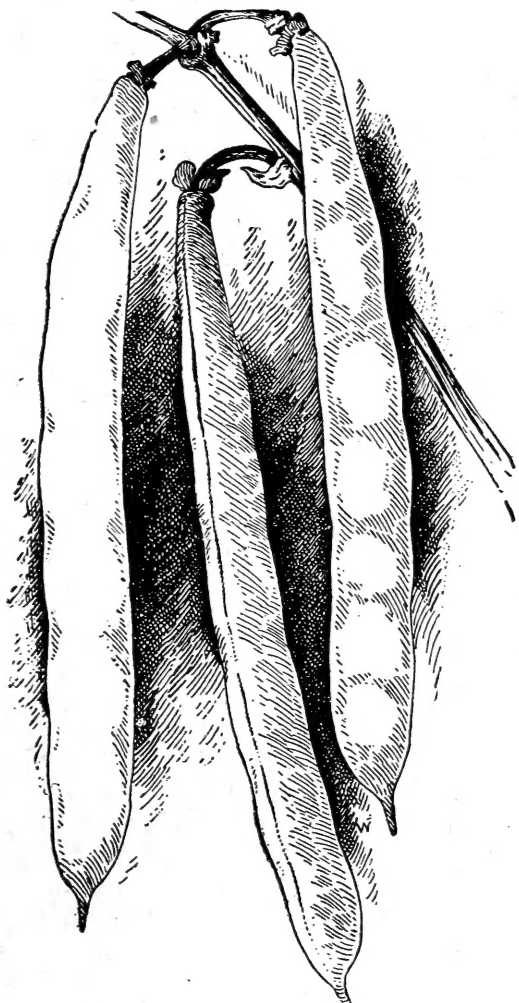
Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with dark green leaves; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, pink marbled with red. Lack of symmetry in the seed of this variety is an indication of superior fleshiness and good quality in the pods. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in uniformly high quality of pod. We have carefully tested both in trials and in large fields many different strains of Valentine offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement and have found none that compared with our stock, which combines in the highest degree all the good qualities of the sort. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 80c; bu., \$5.75.

Early Mohawk—Quite hardy and very early. Large flat, dark green pods, five to six inches in length; the sides are quite thin, and soon become rather tough, with strong strings. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 80c; bu., \$5.75.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—The pods are flat, six inches long; light green; very little flesh, which soon becomes tough and stringy. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 80c; bu., \$5.75.

Extra Early Refugee—An extremely early, green podded sort, furnishing oval, fleshy pods of fine quality. Vines a little smaller, more upright, and leaves a little larger than those of the late Refugee; seed much the same in shape and color. Our stock is uniform, the vines ripening pods well together and long before those of the Refugee or Thousand to One. Seed long, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 80c; bu., \$5.75.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS



Golden Wax.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Ripens about as early as the Golden Wax; vines large and strong; handsome golden-yellow, long, flat pods, which are almost entirely free from rust and spots. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax—We recommend this to our market gardeners as an especially good Wax Bean. The pod is of a rich yellow color, but is a flat pod instead of a round pod, fully as tender, brittle and stringless, and comes nearer being an absolutely rust-proof bean than any other wax variety. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Davis' Kidney Wax—This plant is a vigorous grower, carrying the pods well up from the ground. The pods are long, straight, oval, of clear waxy-white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, are quite stringless and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Improved Golden Wax—Old Standard variety, seeds nearly round, purple and white; pods nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short green point. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Improved Prolific Wax—Beans small, jet black; pods round, medium length, curved, fleshy, and of a clear waxy-yellow color, with long slightly curved point. This bean is more extensively used by the market gardeners than any other variety of the wax sort. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

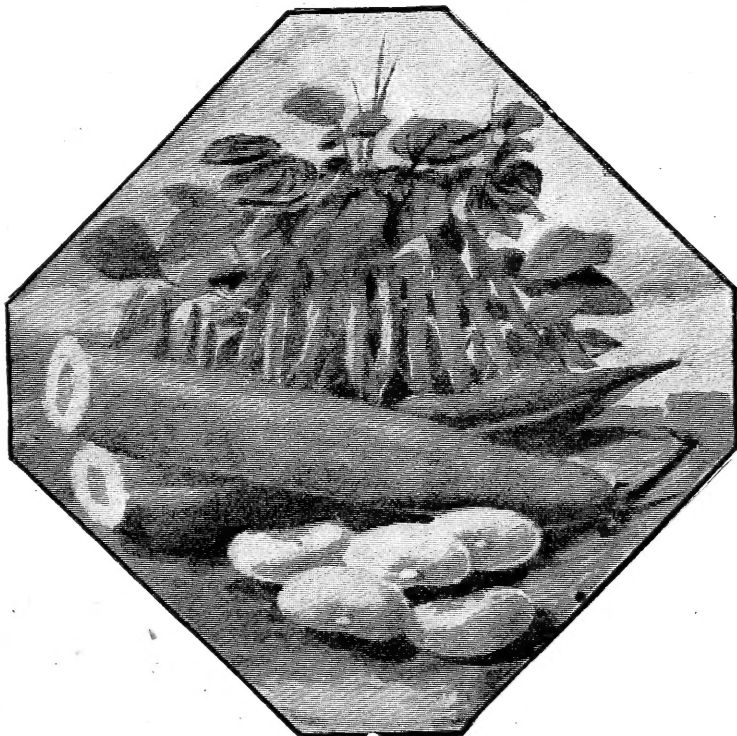
Pencil Pod Wax—This comparatively new wax podded bean is particularly handsome, also medium early, hardy and very prolific. Pods are long, straight, round, fleshy and of a bright yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of excellent quality; they are produced during a long season. Seed long, round, medium size; color solid black. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Valentine Wax—The earliest of all wax beans. Similar in shape and form of growth to the Green Valentine, but the color is a rich, waxy yellow. Pods are round, meaty and almost stringless. A popular sort with market gardeners, because of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 25c; gal., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

NAVY, OR FIELD BEANS

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy—A variety developed in western New York. Is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white bean, but also of better quality. Vine large, spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but usually containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 90c; bu., \$5.00.

Vineless Marrow—A splendid bean for field culture. Plant large, strong and vigorous, but compact and without runners, bearing its crop in the center and well up from the ground. The dry beans are very large, very white, cook quickly and are of exceptionally good quality. A wonderfully prolific and valuable sort. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 4 qts., 90c; bu., \$5.00.



AMERICAN GROWN---HIGHEST QUALITY



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

FIRST EARLY SORTS

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size of head, with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. The seed we offer can be depended on to produce uniformly fine, marketable heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Early Spring Cabbage—The earliest flat head. As early as Jersey Wakefield. Yields one-third more than the early pointed heads. Solid, uniform and finely grained heads. Stem is short and extends but little into the head. Entirely free from any rankness of flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS

Henderson's Early Summer—One of the best second early cabbage in cultivation; grown all over the

One ounce makes 1,500 good plants; six ounces sown will set an acre. For early use sow in frames in December, January or February. For summer and early fall, sow out of doors in March. For late use sow in April, May or June, according to period of maturity.

A FEW RULES FOR PLANTING AND GROWING CABBAGE SUCCESSFULLY.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim, and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

Give high fertilization, work frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies—For flea beetles in seed bed, dust the plants with tobacco dust or Slug Shot. For cabbage worms, dust with Slug Shot, or Paris Green diluted with flour or land plaster 1 to 60.



country by market gardeners for second early and also for main crop. Heads flat and good sized. We recommend it above all others. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Burpee's All Head—Is the earliest of all large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbage can be obtained to the acre. It is an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Henderson's Succession—An excellent variety of large size, with flat head, maturing in mid-summer. It can be brought to perfection in the hottest weather or may be used as an autumn or winter crop. Heads average 10 or 12 inches in diameter, but are frequently larger. The average weight per head is about 12 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Early Winnigstadt—One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth and peculiar texture of short thick leaf, the variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Head regular, conical, very hard and keeps well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.



Burpee's Short-Stem Drumhead.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort. The plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with Early Summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Our carefully selected strain should not be confounded with the inferior, later stocks offered as Early Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Burpee's Short-Stem Drumhead—This is extremely uniform in heading and dwarf in growth, so that the largest number of heads can be raised on a given area. The heads appear to rest on the surface of the soil. It grows with little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head, which is extra hard. With good cultivation, heads attain a weight of twenty to thirty pounds, and are of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

All Seasons—This most excellent variety is as early as Henderson's Summer and makes considerably larger and harder heads. Excellent to plant late, the thickness of head making it a capital sort for keeping through the winter. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

LATE OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

Large Late American Drumhead—One of the largest and best keeping late varieties; seldom fails to head and is of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

St. Louis Late Market—Gardeners everywhere pronounce this the greatest, grandest and surest heading cabbage in the world; our strain of this is as good as can be supplied. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

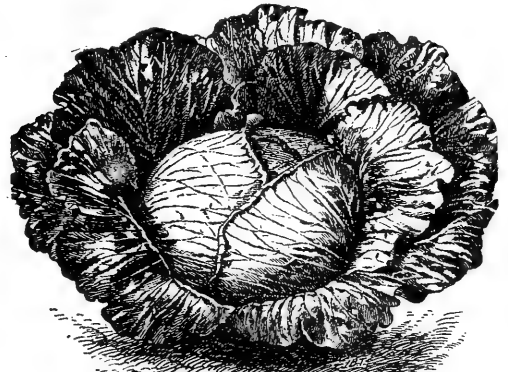
Holland or Danish Ballhead—A vigorous grower, of compact growth; is exceedingly hardy, and in quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Bridgeport Drumhead—The best fall shipping cabbage in existence. The quality is fine for slicing for kraut. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A popular late variety; its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. For market and family use this variety is more extensively cultivated than any other. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Sure Head—This cabbage makes a solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Houser—Head large, compact, and in solidity is not excelled by the very hardest. Sure-heading, smallness of heart, and long keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.



RED CABBAGE

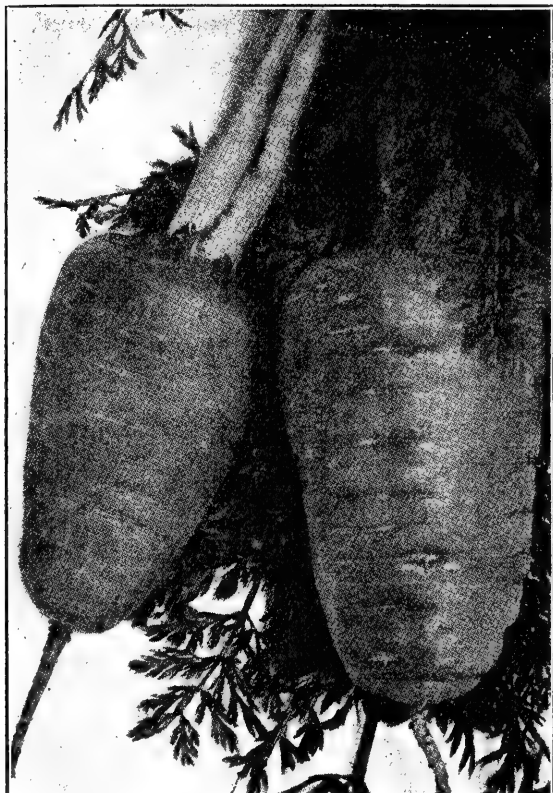
Large Red Drumhead—A great improvement on the Red Dutch, being earlier, larger and a better header; heads round, solid, and deep blood-red in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Red Dutch—A standard variety; heads solid and large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

CARROTS

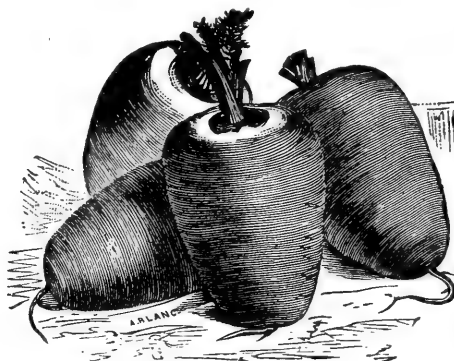
CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, when they will keep solid until late in the spring.



Danvers Half Long—A popular standard variety of rich, dark orange color. Very smooth and handsome. In form half-way between Oxheart and the Long Orange, and wonderfully productive. Under special cultivation it has yielded from 20 to 25 tons per acre. One of the finest varieties in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Chantenay—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth, color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort, the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. Undoubtedly is one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Horn—A small, extra early sort, suitable for forcing or first early planting out of doors. They grow to a length of about two inches and almost as thick. When young quite tender and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Oxheart.

Oxheart or Guerande—We do not hesitate to call this the most valuable variety in existence. It is intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck, of beautiful shape and rich orange color. Where other varieties require digging it is easily pulled. It will produce roots as early as any variety and continues of the best quality all the season. It is excellent for hogs and other livestock, and has yielded 1,200 bushels per acre. Cut off tops with scythe and pull roots with potato hooks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Saint Valery or Intermediate—A thick, intermediate, smooth variety; an English sort, very much resembles the Danvers Carrot in both general shape and size. The color is a rich orange red, and of fine flavor. The roots grow very uniform; a most desirable Carrot for private gardens or market purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted—Tops small; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Orange—This is a decided improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on deep and mellow soil. Roots distinctly larger at crown, shorter, thicker and smoother than those of Long Orange, but so uniform and true to type that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

These are esteemed highly as a wholesome and nutritious addition to the winter feeding of stock when dependent on grain and dry forage. They are easily raised and keep in excellent condition when properly stored.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third above ground. Roots pure white, green above ground with small top; flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow large and are extensively grown for stock-feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate), in the open border as soon as the ground can be worked. When the plants are three inches high, transplant four inches apart, into temporary beds, of soft, rich soil, where they will soon acquire sufficient strength for planting out in beds. Plant in rows three feet apart, and set six inches apart in rows. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, care should be taken that the roots are firm in the ground. About the middle of August earthing up is necessary for blanching and whitening of that which is wanted for early use. After the soil has been drawn up against the plant with the hoe, it is further pressed close around each plant by the hand, firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright position and prevent them from spreading, using care to prevent the soil falling into the heart of the plant. A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

Golden Yellow Self Blanching—This is the best celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance to our stock of Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Critical gardeners generally depend upon our stock to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety have fully established it as the standard first early sort. Oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$3.00.

Giant Pascal—This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; is very solid and crisp, and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and winter use. In the south it is prized more than almost any other kind. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c.

White Plume—While we are fully aware that this variety is much in demand and has merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Leaves light yellowish green with tips almost white. As the plants mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. An Improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality nor as desirable as that we offer. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Golden Heart—A very popular and distinct variety, of dwarf, sturdy habit. The stalks are solid, crisp and of a most delicious, nutty flavor. When properly blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a



Giant Pascal.

light yellow, making it an exceedingly showy variety for table use. We consider it a most valuable sort for the home garden. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Boston Market—A variety of thick, stocky growth. Remarkable for its crisp, succulent stems and mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Large Smooth Prague—An improved form of turnip rooted celery producing large, nearly round roots, which have comparatively few side roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

CUCUMBERS

FINEST SELECT STOCKS

**We
Handle
Red
River
Seed
Potatoes**

Do not overlook planting a bed of late cucumbers for pickling. If you have too many your neighbors can use them, or they can be sold readily in the markets. A good crop will produce 150,000 fruits per acre.

One ounce is sufficient for 50 hills, two pounds to the acre. Plant in April or May for early crop. Ready for the table in from 50 to 75 days from planting.

CULTURE—For very early field crop, plant in hot beds, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted, or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Cucumbers may be protected from threatened frost by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners by a handful of earth. The hill should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well rotted manure or a small handful of Acme Brand E. B. P. Fertilizer with the soil. For main field crop, plant in May and put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is passed thin out to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July.

Insect Remedies—For spotted and striped beetles the remedy is Tobacco Dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, hand-picking and destroying infested cucumbers is the only remedy.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber—This is more on the type of an English Frame Cucumber, containing very few seeds. The color, a dark green, slightly tipped with white at the end, remains in a fresh condition longer than any other sort, and sells readily at considerably above ordinary sorts, such as White Spine, Long Green, etc. The vines are very vigorous, therefore should not be planted too close, or it will not do so well; five feet apart is close enough. In growing for outside it produces good crops, and as there is great resemblance to the hot-house cucumber, it commands better prices than the ordinary sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

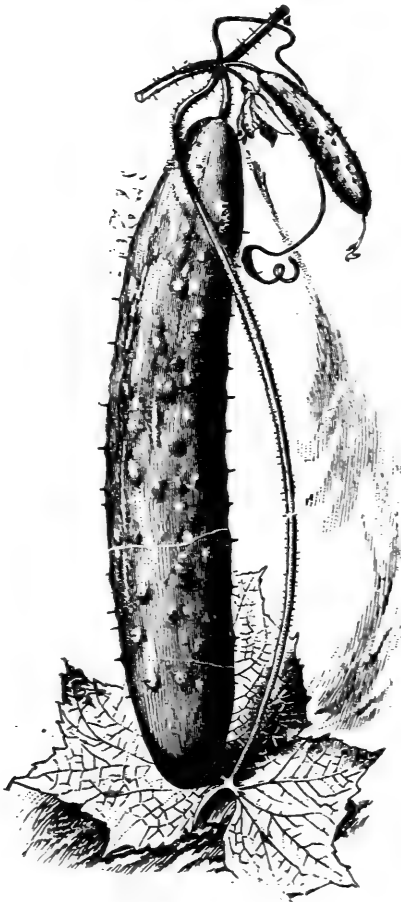
Improved Early White Spine—The favorite variety with nearly all gardeners and truckers for early and main crop. The fruits are smooth, of good shape, splendid deep green color, shading to whitish at the tip end. Our stock of this is extra fine and well adapted either for growing in green houses, frames or outside, for early or late planting. A splendid sort for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Arlington White Spine—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are usually crisp and tender, of dark green color, so that this variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Klondike—This sort is becoming a leader among growers for market for early or late crops. Fruits are of Improved White Spine shape, do not show quite as much whiteness at the tip ends, are long, hold their deep green color longer than any other sort, and of unsurpassed quality. Color deep, rich green. Very productive and extremely early for so fine a variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Davis Perfect.



Improved Long Green—Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Small Gherkin—For pickles. A very small, oval fruited sort, quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when tender. The seed is slow to germinate, young and usually from two to three weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Chicago Pickling—A small pickling sort, very popular with Chicago market gardeners and large pickling houses. Immensely productive and of good shape and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Frame—An old and popular variety of medium size, straight and handsome, excellent for pickles when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. This variety is also an excellent sort for culture under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cool and Crisp—An excellent variety for pickling and slicing. Early and very productive. Fruit slightly pointed at the ends; of desirable shape and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Short Green—This variety is known also as Early Frame and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Cluster—Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick and dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Boston Pickling—This is a very prolific variety, or five inches in length when large enough for slicing and are of excellent quality; but it is chiefly for producing medium sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough, the vines will continue bearing through a long season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Boston Pickle.

SWEET CORN

Early Corn Should not be Planted Over One-half Inch Deep.

CULTURE—Plant the Early Corn in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often. The early varieties of Sugar Corn can be planted during July for late roasting ears.

Stowell's Evergreen—This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency to deterioration and a shorter grain, which makes it less sugary and desirable. To avoid dissatisfaction, all planters should seek seed which has been especially selected, and not buy anything that may be offered as Evergreen at low figures. We have a large and growing trade among canners and market gardeners who must have a genuine Stowell's Evergreen, and our stock is known far and wide as the safest seed for all purposes. There has been in the past few years a tendency in the seed trade to disregard quality for the sake of low price, and this makes it necessary for seedsmen who give care to the selection of their stocks to call especial notice to the fact. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Country Gentleman—The ears are not only of a good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving good growth to kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the greatest merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; ¼ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Mammoth Sugar—Late, rank growth. Ears large and sweet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Shaker Early—Is ready for market about the same time as Early Minnesota, but has much larger ears, which come two to the stalk and are well filled with fourteen rows of broad, flat grains, of excellent flavor and sweetness. Is a great favorite with market gardeners on account of its size and appearance. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

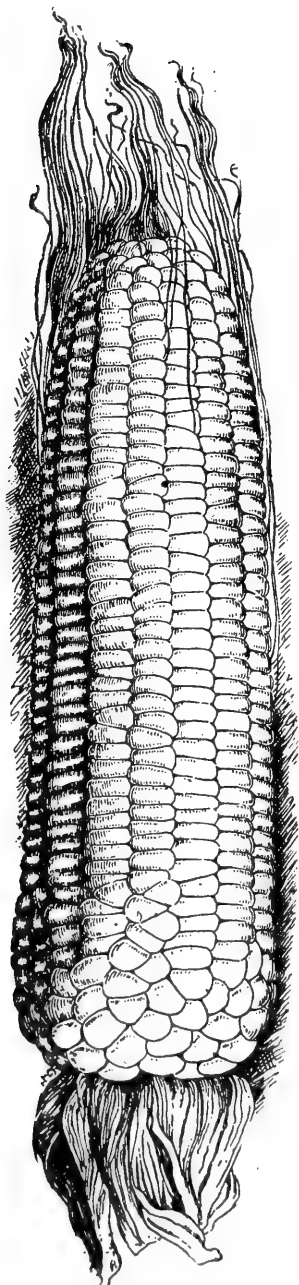
Mammoth White Cory—The largest and best extra early in our list of Sweet Corn. The stalks are no longer than those of the White Cob Cory, while each stalk bears two or more large, fine-shaped ears, twelve-rowed and covered with large, broad, white grain; remarkable for its good quality for so early a sort. All gardeners who cater for best trade should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Extra Early Adams—While not a sweet corn, this is a tender white corn for table use. Dwarf stock, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; matures within sixty days. Pkt., 5c; qt., 15c; ¼ bu., 90c; bu., \$2.75.

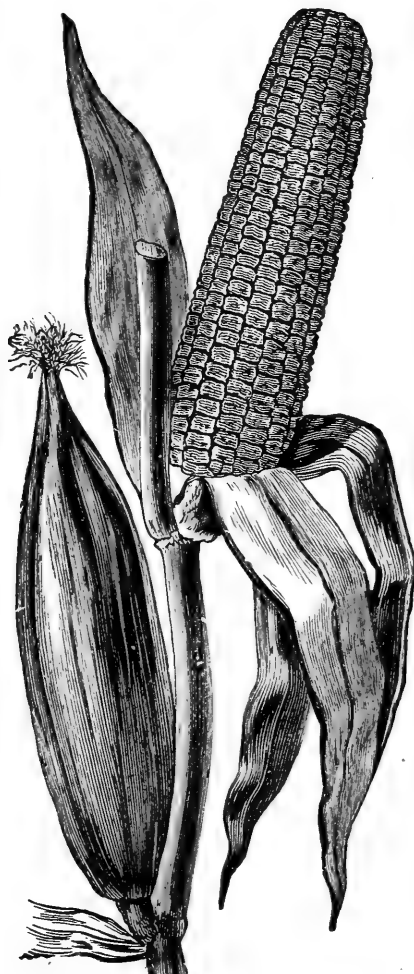
Early Adams—Same as above, but not as early, and has larger ears.

Early Champion—The earliest large sweet corn. Produces ears a foot long in two months. Yields two and three ears to the stalk. Very sweet and juicy. An excellent sort for market or home use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Extra Early White Cory—One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long, with eight rows of broad grains. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.



Evergreen.

SWEET CORN—Continued**White Cob Cory.**

Golden Bantam—Early Sweet Corn. A new variety of sweet corn which many people consider the richest and sweetest of all corns. Some of our customers are now planting this corn at regular intervals during the season, so that they may have it for table use continually, and prefer it to all other sorts. It may be planted thickly and as late as July 17th. It is a medium early variety and yields very heavily. The corn itself is a golden yellow color, which at first gives one an impression of field corn, however, as soon as tasted there is an immediate call for more. Our seed is raised from the originator's stock and has been selected specially for table quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Black Mexican—The sweetest corn that grows; color when in roasting ear, purple and white; also a fine late sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

NOTICE

Our Seed Corn is not the ordinary commercial grades, but all varieties are carefully selected and tested.

We do not have a grower that raises more than one variety, which insures pure seed.

Minnesota Early—One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying. Pkt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Burlington Hybrid—Not a pure sweet corn, but quality better than the Adams varieties; in size and appearance ahead of any sweet corn of its season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65c; pk., \$1.10; bu., \$4.00.

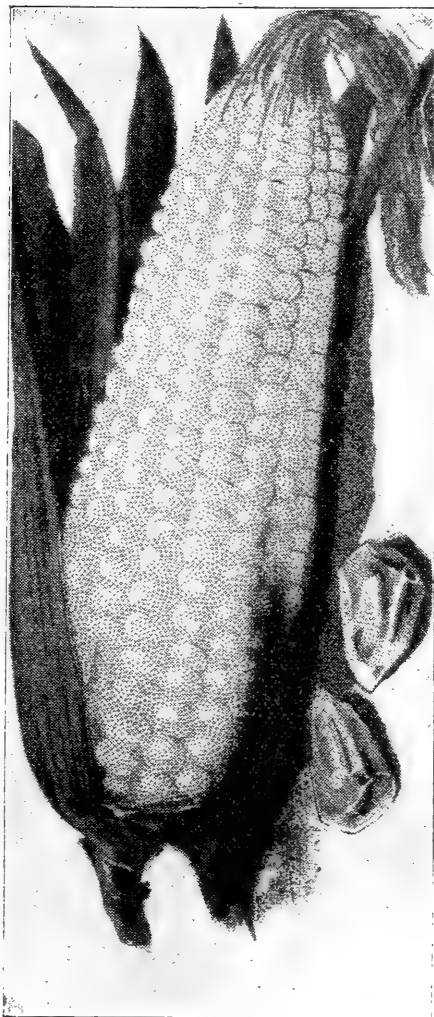
Perry's Hybrid—A well known and favorite sort, valued on account of its hardness, productiveness and size of ears. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Crosby's Early Sugar—This is extensively grown for canning. Ears short, twelve or more rowed; grain thick and sweet. Comes in three or four days later than Minnesota. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Pop Corn for the Boys—We have seed that is very choice. It pops large and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

SWEET CORN FOR FODDER

There is nothing better for green feed, or for curing for winter, than sweet corn. Sow in drills or broadcast. PK., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

**Shaker Early.**

CAULIFLOWER

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE—The culture of Cauliflower is similar to cabbage, but should be more thorough, and the ground made very rich. Cauliflowers delight in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow the seed in the hotbed in January or February, and transplant the plants two or three inches apart in boxes or in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants in the field 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off, they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflowers should be kept constantly growing, as the crop may be injured by a check at any period of its growth. The soil in the hotbed should be no richer than in the field, to prevent the growth from being checked when plants are set out. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

Henderson's Early Snowball—Esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and heading qualities, producing large, solid, pure white heads; dwarf in habit and as early as any; one of the best sorts for forcing. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

Extra Early Paris—Heads of uniform size, solid and blanch easily, but are not so large nor of so fine quality as the Erfurt type. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c.

Autumn Giant—A large, late cauliflower, producing white, compact heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt—A favorite early market variety; very early compact heads; it has very narrow leaves, which grow perfectly upright, thus adapting it for close cultivation or forcing. The seed we offer is imported direct from one of the best growers in Europe. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25.

Danish Dry Weather—Almost as early as Snowball, with larger heads. Same price as Snowball.



Dry Weather.

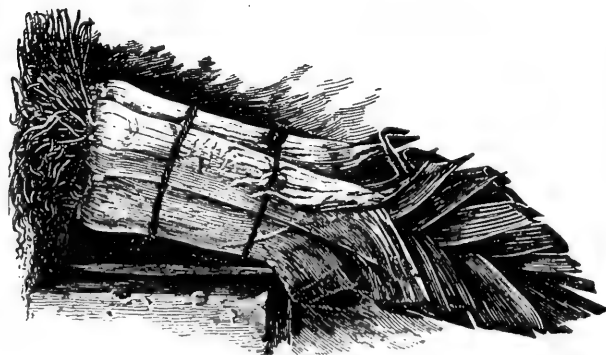
CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

CULTURE—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow thickly broadcast or in rows eight inches apart. Repeated sowings may be made every two weeks for a succession.

Dwarf Fine Curled—A small pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about fifteen inches apart and covered lightly; when two or three inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce and imparts a warm, agreeable taste to the salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

True Water Cress—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LEEK



London Flag.

London Flag—English grown, true. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ENDIVE

One ounce Will Sow About 60 Square Feet.

Preferred to lettuce by those who have tried it. should be more largely used. One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow seed in April for early use or in June or July for winter use. When leaves are eight inches long tie them together with a string near the top to blanch.

Green Curled—Has finely cut leaves, making handsome plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

KOHL RABI

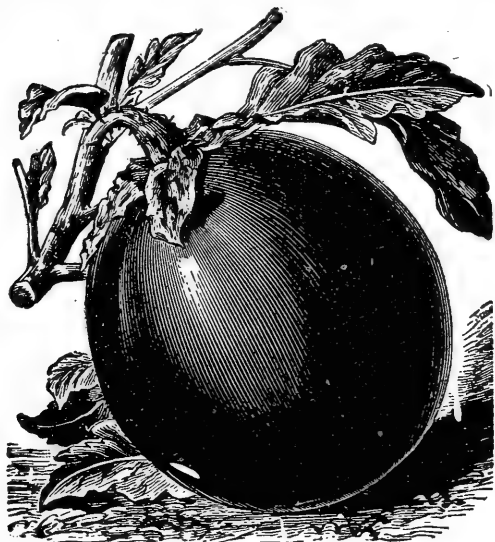
CULTURE—For early use, sow in hotbeds or in the open ground in March or April, in rows eighteen inches apart. Thin out or transplant like cabbage. Can also be sown in June or July for fall. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna—Splendid sort for general use, having white, tender flesh, and making good sized bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Purple Vienna—Identical with the above except in color, which in this sort is a rich purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



Early White Vienna.

**EGG PLANT**

CULTURE—The seed of the egg plant is very difficult to germinate; repeated sowings are often necessary. The seed requires heat, and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hotbed; after watering well keep the frame closed until plants appear, when air may be given on warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed, transplant in the hotbed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. In setting out the plants a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, nearly filled with well rotted manure, placing soil on top; set the plants in this soil about two feet apart; the roots will soon reach the manure and grow rapidly. A small black beetle often attacks the plants and should be picked off by hand.

New York Purple Improved—The standard and by far the best variety for home or market. It is of uniformly large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c;

KALE OR BORECOLE

German, Blaetter Kohl; French, Chouvert.

Dwarf Green German—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and makes splendid greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter, sow from May to June and cultivate same as cabbage. For spring, sow in September and protect during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

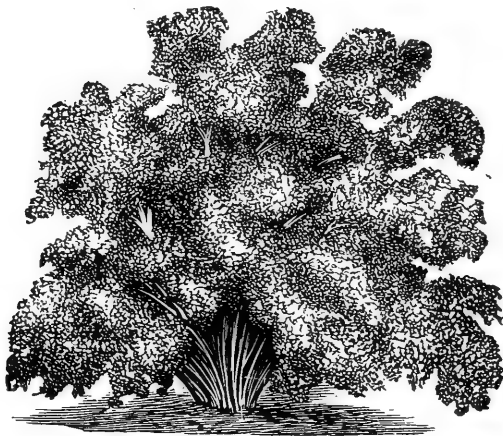
CORN SALAD

Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce—This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

**MUSTARD**

CULTURE—Mustard should be sown on good, rich soil so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked prepare the soil finely and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring. It should be cut when about one inch high if wanted for salad, but for greens it may be allowed to make a larger growth.

White London—Leaves dark green. The plant is of upright growth. The earliest mustard on the market; used mostly for greens; soon goes to seed. Lb., 35c.

**Giant Southern Curled.**

Chinese or Giant Southern Curled—The large leaves, which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten boiled, like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Brown or Black—Not as early as White London, but of better quality. Per lb., 35c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

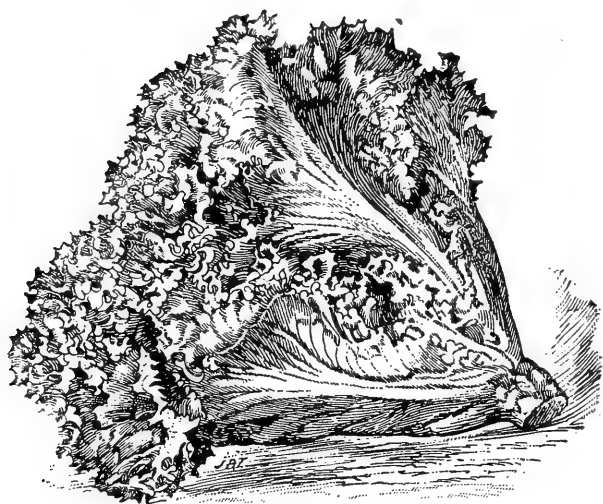
Ten pounds will spawn 20 feet square.

The mushroom is one of the most profitable crops grown, especially in the vicinity of large cities, where the demand, at all seasons, is far in excess of the supply. Its cultivation may be carried on successfully in a cellar or shed during winter or in the open air in summer.

Cultural Directions—Collect sufficient fresh horse droppings to form the desired size of bed, spreading them out in an airy shed to dry, and turning them frequently. When in a proper state as to dryness, which will soon be learned by experience, make these into a bed from nine inches to one foot thick, beating them firmly together. If the droppings have been properly prepared, gentle fermentation will soon commence, and when the temperature of the bed is from 75 degrees to 80 degrees, with no danger of it rising higher, put in the spawn. This is done by making shallow holes about nine inches apart, inserting pieces of spawn about the size of a hen's egg and covering with the dung, pressing this closely about the spawn. It is of the greatest importance that the temperature of the bed should not decline below 75 degrees, nor rise above 80 degrees for a month after spawning. Within a fortnight after putting in the spawn, cover the bed about two inches thick with good, mellow, moist soil, making this firm; and if under this a covering one or two inches thick of cow dung, in about the same state as to moisture as the soil, can be afforded, this will cause the bed to last longer, and also to produce a larger crop than if covered with soil only. The most suitable temperature for beds in bearing is 50 degrees to 55 degrees and as a high temperature causes the mushrooms to come small, this should be avoided. Watering beds in bearing often causes the small mushrooms to damp off; therefore, water only when the bed ceases to be productive, and then use the water about the same temperature as the bed.

English Spawn (in bricks)—Superior quality. Lb., Price on application.

LETTUCE



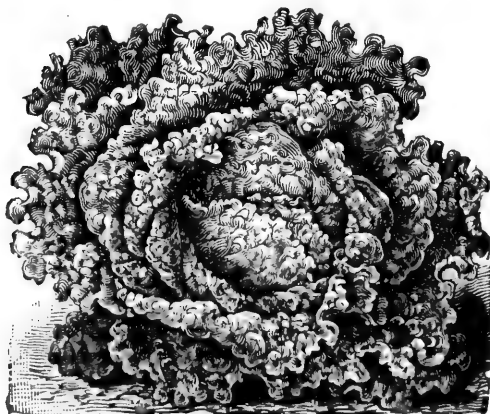
Black Seeded Simpson.

CULTURE—For early crops, seed may be sown the previous autumn and plants protected through the winter in cold frames; or may be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as ground can be worked. For ordinary private use, the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in spring in rows one foot apart; as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin them out and use as required, so plants will stand about ten inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in spring, lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August; this will provide a supply of fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season.

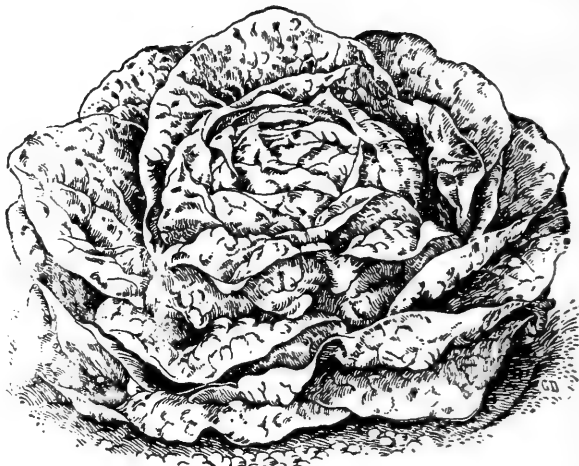
Black Seeded Simpson—One of the best varieties for early sowing out of doors where a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a large, loose clustering sort. Light yellowish green. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. Uniformly attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Grand Rapids Forcing.

Grand Rapids—Seed black. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and



Hanson Head.



Big Boston.

forms a loose head or cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves decidedly crimped and blistered. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting, so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Big Boston—Seed white. Popular for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp, color bright light green; grown extensively in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Salamander—B. (Seed black). A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. Leaves broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. Withstands hot weather remarkably well and is one of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cos Lettuce—Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Prize Head—Seed white. This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but is too tender to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Hanson—Seed white. One of the most desirable of the late summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head and remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright green, broad, frilled at edge and with distinctive midrib; inner leaves white and curved at the base; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

May King—A. (Seed white.) A handsome, light green heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edge of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The plant is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Simpson's Early Curled—Seed white. An early erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

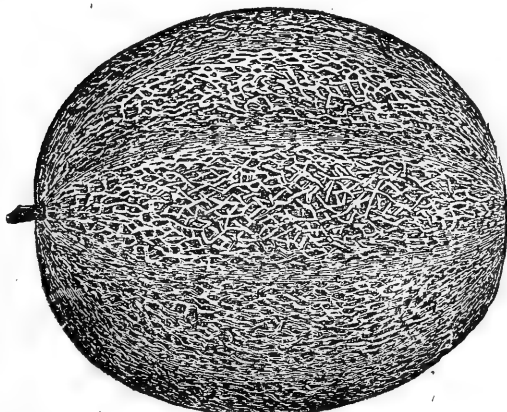
MUSKMELONS

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with powdered tobacco. This sprinkled onto plants and vines keeps off black and green flies and melon bugs, and if worked into the soil drives away cut worms, and acts as an excellent fertilizer. Sold in pound packages and 100 pound bags.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES



Improved Large Green Nutmeg.

Champion Market—Fruit large, round or slightly oval, slightly ribbed and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, of medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal in earliness and productiveness and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed sort. It can always be depended upon for a good crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

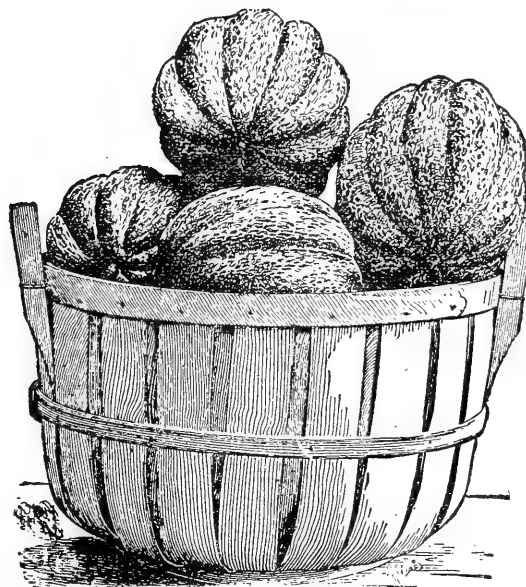
Hackensack—Fruit very large, nearly round, sometimes a little flattened; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse but very sweet and finely flavored. Our stock is true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg—Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Bay View—Fruit of largest size, frequently weighing ten or fifteen pounds, long, deeply ribbed and is covered with coarse netting. Skin green, becoming slightly yellow as fruits ripen. Flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large late maturing melons and so hardy that we especially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Montreal Market—Reports are recorded of these melons weighing nearly forty pounds each. Fruit is almost round, flattened at both ends, deeply ribbed and netted; skin green. Flesh very thick, light green and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Champion Market—The flesh is thick, light green in color, and of very rich, sweet flavor. It is as early as the Netted Gem, which it resembles in shape and appearance, but is fully three times larger; very prolific and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



True Rocky Ford.

Prolific Nutmeg—Fruits round, seven inches in diameter, slightly flattened at the ends. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

GEM TYPE

Netted Gem, Rocky Ford—Selected Stock.

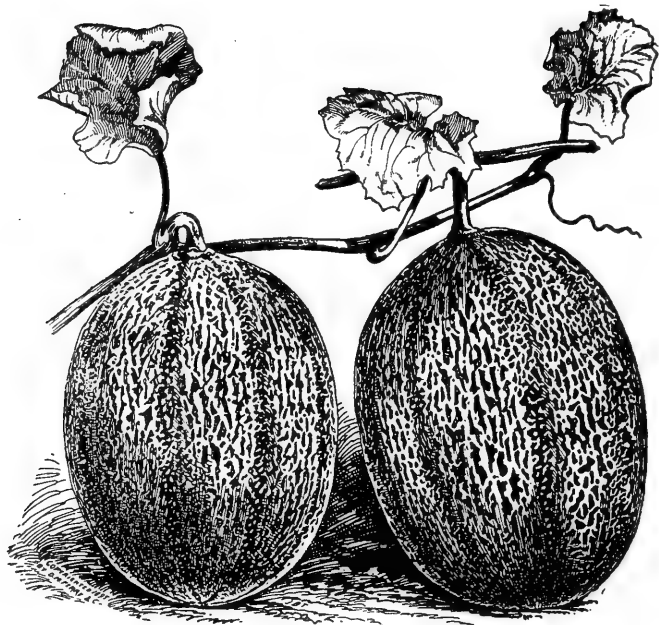
We are supplying this season very carefully saved Rocky Ford (Colorado) seed of this variety. It is well known that much seed offered of this variety has been saved by local canteloupe shippers from the surplus or cull melons, by men who know nothing and care less about the true responsibility of the seed trade. Such seed is dear as a gift to any melon grower. With the great number of seeds in the single pound and the great possibilities in the quantity of fruits from such a number of seeds, it will be readily seen that the actual cost of the choicest possible seed is only a small fraction of a cent on a whole crate of melons. Why should any grower then hesitate to use the very best obtainable? Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Tip Top—This is one of the most popular of all large growing melons and especially preferred by gardeners or private gardens where the soil is very rich. The outer rind is smooth, of whitish green color; flesh salmon, very thick, and exceedingly sweet of good flavor. A splendid market sort and one that will please for family use, especially in rich soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Hackensack—We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy, sweet and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MUSKMELONS—Continued

SALMON MEATED

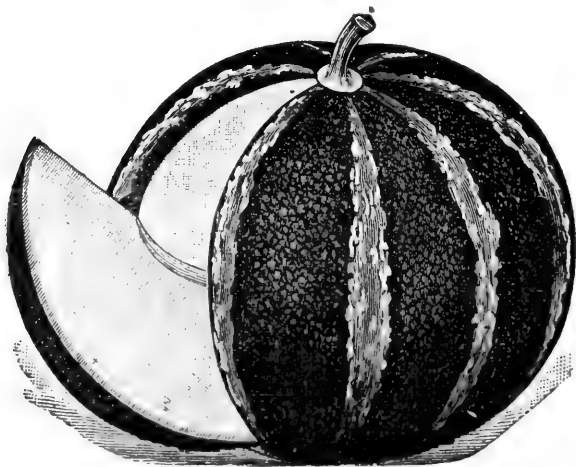


Burrell's Gem.

Burrell's Gem—This new melon comes from the melon-growing district of Colorado, which was made famous by the Rocky Ford Muskmelon, of which it is a counterpart, except in color of flesh, which is beautiful dark salmon or orange. The melons grow to a desirable size, have slight rib and close netting. Skin is rather dark green, and rind thin, leaving a thick lining of flesh, which is of most delicious, juicy flavor, and fairly melts in the mouth. See illustration above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WE HAVE ONLY
THE BESTMUSKMELON FOR
MARKET GARDENERS

In no other crop is the general public so confined in use to particular local varieties; for various reasons, probably mostly custom, certain cities and localities confine themselves almost exclusively to one or two varieties only. Before planting an acreage, it is best to determine the exact sort of Melon required in the selling market. We are always glad to furnish customers any information of benefit which we may have derived from our thirty years of experience.



Hackensack.

Improved Osage, or Miller's Cream—A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin very dark green, very thick and sweet flavored, most delicious to the rind. The whole crop is very even and fruit extra heavy, owing to this thickness of the flesh. A great favorite for both market purposes, and the home garden especially. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Banana—Is an entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin is creamy-white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

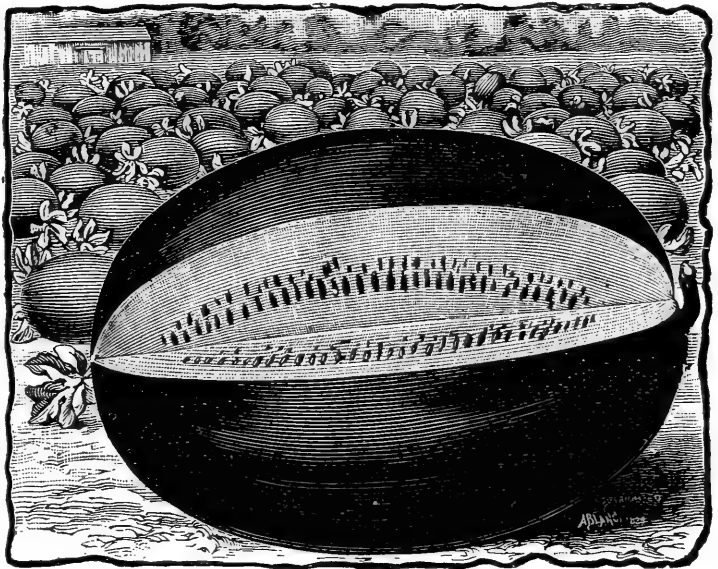
Acme, or Baltimore—Fruits of medium size, oval in form, with a slight neck at the stem end. Well ribbed and heavily netted; skin turning to a golden tint when ripened. Flesh firm and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WATERMELONS

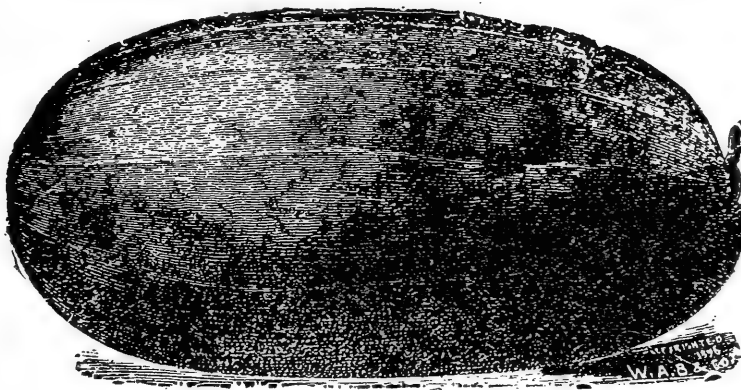
CULTURE—To make certain of raising good Watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

Alabama Sweets—A valuable shipping melon of recent introduction. Its chief merit lies in its extreme earliness and delicious quality so rarely found in an early shipping melon. Messrs. A. L. Toombs & Son, who are large melon growers and shippers in the heart of the great melon-growing section of Texas, write that out of about 1,100 cars shipped from there in 1907, over 800 cars were Alabama Sweets. They sell readily at good prices. Shape long, of good size, uniformly striped light and dark green; very sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar—One of the sweetest of watermelons. Season rather late. The melon is of medium size, elongated shape and striped exterior. Rind thin and a poor shipper. Its value lies in its remarkable quality for the home garden, or nearby shipments. Flesh is a beautiful red color of fine texture and stringless. The vines are strong and productive. Light colored seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.



Alabama Sweets.



Kleckley's Sweet.

Kleckley's Sweet—The best quality of all watermelons. Large oblong melon, 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green; flesh bright scarlet; the rind only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon today. Monte Christo is very much like it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium uniform size, and beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red, or pink, sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

Halbert Honey—A new exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon, similar in size and shape to Kleckley's Sweets, but of more regular form and much more productive. It is of handsome, long, oval shape, as shown in illustration, averaging about eighteen inches in length and about six inches in diameter. The skin is an attractive, very dark green; the flesh is of a beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind, too, is so thin and brittle that it cracks open very easily and will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequalled in quality; hardy, early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

Triumph—A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade and has a thin and firm rind, which makes it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. The vine makes a strong and vigorous growth and can be depended upon under ordinary favorable circumstances to set a large number of fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c;

Kolb's Gem—Vines of medium size, but vigorous and healthy. Fruit very large, round or slightly oval, marked with irregularly mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

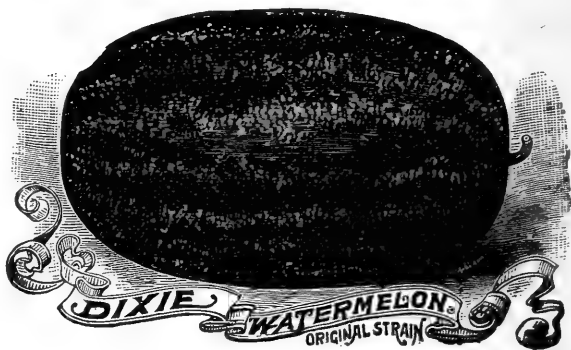
Kentucky Wonder—This is a superior melon in every way. It is oblong in shape, skin very dark green, marbled with a lighter green; the flesh is a beautiful deep scarlet, crisp, tender, rich and very sweet and sugary. It is an excellent keeper and fine for market as well as for home use. The average weight is 50 pounds. We recommend this as a good old-fashioned Kentucky melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Mountain Sweet—The most popular variety grown; fruit of oblong shape; flesh red, firm and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Gray Monarch—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long, and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for market and of fine, sweet flavor. Also called Long Light Icing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Seminole—Very large; quality first rate; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Mammoth Ironclad—A large, oblong, very heavy melon, reaching a length of two feet in good soil and under good cultivation. Rind thin, but very tough. Skin dark green, striped and mottled with broad bands of lighter green. Flesh bright red, firm and solid. Rich, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Long Dixie—Earlier and better than Kolb's Gem in quality, but not as good a shipping variety. However, it is grown and marketed extensively in all melon districts; very productive and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

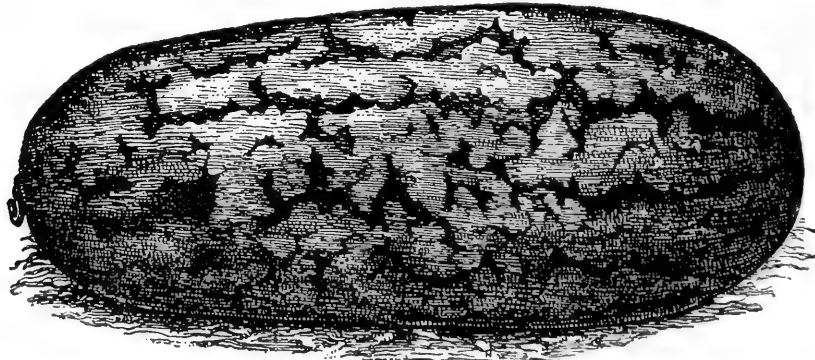
Sweetheart—Our strain is a notably sweethearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the watermelon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early; fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. A fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Dark Icing—An old sort; large, green, almost round. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Florida Favorite—Early and one of the finest table melons. It is of medium size, long, and colored with light and dark green stripes; flesh deep red, delicious, sweet, firm and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cuban Queen—This is a large variety, often weighing 80 pounds and upwards; striped light and dark green; an enormous cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Gray Monarch—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for the market and of fine sweet flavor. Also called Long Light Icing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



RATTLESNAKE

Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the south. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet, and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Citron—Medium size, uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. The fruit is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

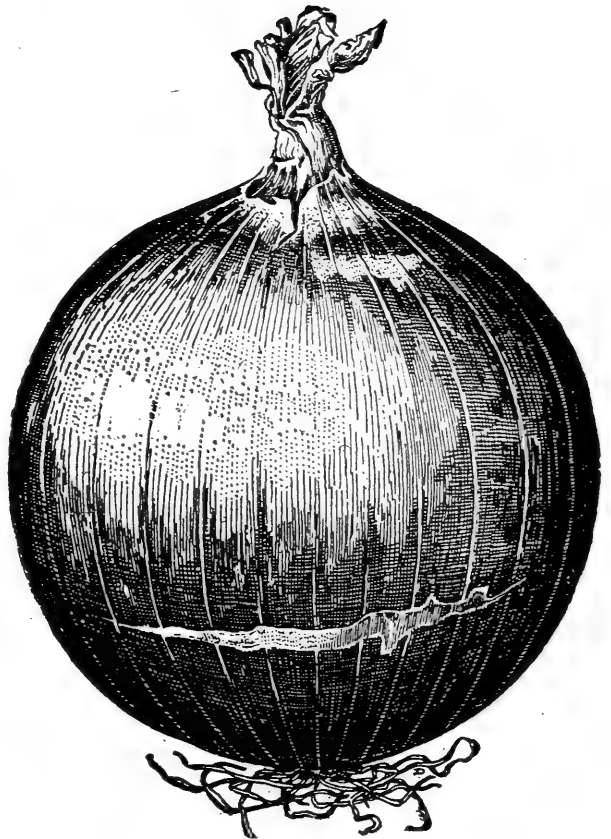
ONION SEED

CULTURE—Onion seed should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, even if the weather is cold, just so the soil works up well. This gives the onions a good start ahead of the weeds, and before dry weather can set in. After thoroughly pulverizing the soil, sow thinly 4 to 5 pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart and about one-fourth inch deep. When well started, say four inches high, thin out to stand three to four inches apart in the rows, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds. Onions delight in rich, deep, sandy loam and succeed well if grown for a succession of years on the same ground. Deep plowing is said to prevent blight.

Southport Red Globe—In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 400 to 700 bushels an acre being reported quite frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the northwest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Southport White Globe—White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Silver King—In appearance, the most striking onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme north except for bunching. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Red Globe.



White Portugal.

Large Red Wethersfield—For general purposes, the country over, no red variety is more largely grown. The largest, most uniform, heaviest yielder and one of the best keepers of all the red onions. This is a standard red variety. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white. We recommend it as a general cropper and a variety that will do well anywhere that large onions can be grown. One of the best keepers. Yields enormous crops. Our stock of Large Red Wethersfield Onion Seed is personally selected by us and excelled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

Extra Early Red Flat—A very early and abundant yielder; mild flavored, of medium size, and a good keeper; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40.

White Portugal or Silverskin—The favorite white onion. Flat in shape; medium size. Skin clear white, glistening like silver; flavor mild. Used principally for the growing of white onion sets and pickles, but also for early bunching or green onions and large onions for market. It is a good keeper, the best of the white varieties and of value for fall and early winter use as a large onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Giant White Italian Tripoli—A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger bulb from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain full size the seed should be started very early in a hotbed and the plants set out in rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Danvers (Flat)—An early, productive, fine-keeping, flat, yellow onion. The onions are of medium size, skin copper yellow, flesh solid white and mild in flavor. Remarkably free from thick neck and expressly adapted to the growing of yellow bottom onion sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40.

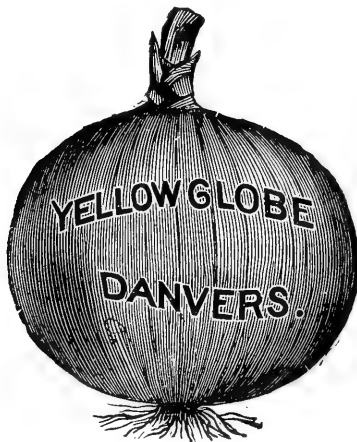
ONION—Continued

Prizetaker—This variety, of recent introduction, annually grows in favor. It excels every onion now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the imported Spanish onions of our grocers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40.

Philadelphia Silverskin—A favorite eastern variety. Makes the best white sets. It is a purer white than Portugal and sometimes smaller in size. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Australian Brown—New. Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown), early, globe-shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40.

Earliest White Queen (Pickling)—A beautiful white skinned little onion. Very early and of mild flavor. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

Southport Large Yellow Globe—Produces bulbs more perfectly globe-shaped and larger than Globe Danvers, but later in ripening; excellent keeper; easily grown from seed the first year; has a beautiful, pale, straw-colored skin; is a heavy cropper, handsome in appearance, large size. Pkts., 5c and 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

White Welsh Onion—A hardy perennial variety grown only as a green bunching onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

OKRA OR GUMBO

* This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow, and its young seed pods are delicious in soups and alone. Probably the finest known vegetable for this use. Full planting and cooking directions on each package.

White Velvet—Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or square-holed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dwarf—Grows low but stocky, and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Tall, or Perkin's Mammoth—The long pods measuring four and five inches are produced in great quantities. The appearance is handsome, of green color and best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

CHIVES—Schnittlauch

Very small hardy Onions, used for salad. **Plants**, per clump, 15c; by mail, 25c.



Large Red Wethersfield.

Yellow Globe Danvers—This is the ordinary strain of this variety. Season the same as "Fancy Globe Danvers." The onions do not run as globe-shaped as that variety, but are otherwise the same as regards color, ripening and keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40.

ONION SETS

About Prices.—As the value of Onion Sets fluctuates greatly, our prices are subject to market changes. The prices named in this catalogue are based upon values existing at the time of publication. If you wish to purchase round lots, be sure to write us for lowest market values. We give 28 pounds for a bushel of Top Sets; on all other sets sold by the bushel we give 32 pounds for a bushel. Some houses sell by the measured bushel; by this method the larger and more chaffy the sets, the less quantity the purchaser receives. Transportation charges on all onion sets to be paid by the purchaser, except where quoted post-paid.



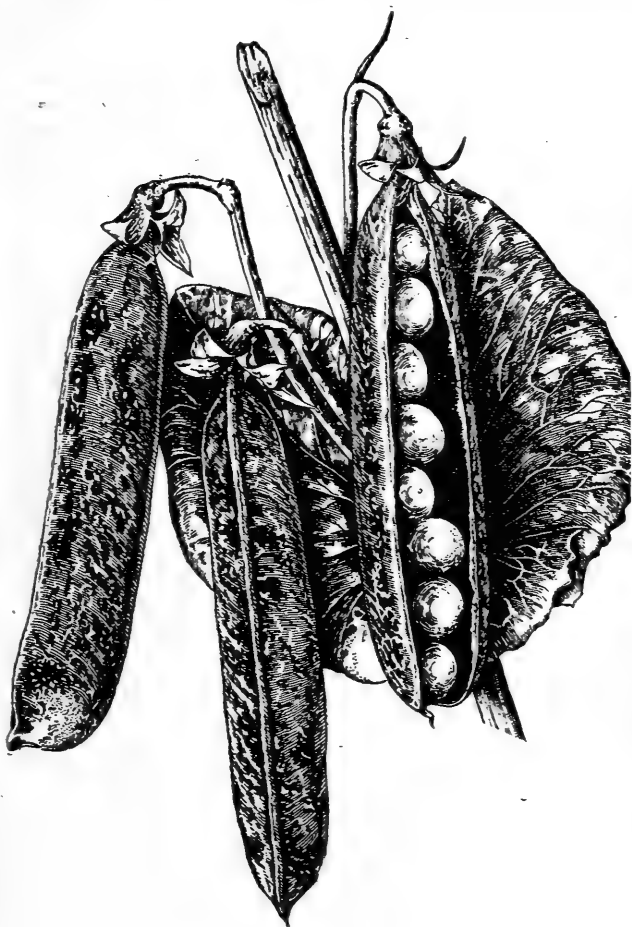
PEA NUTS

Six or eight quarts of shelled nuts to the acre. The peanut does best in light sandy soil, tolerably high. They should be planted in April in rows 3½ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Drop two or three good peas to each hill, cover about two inches. **Virginia White**, lb., 20c.

PEAS

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity. The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil; when the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.

Peas are the shortest crop that has been known for many years; several varieties are complete failures in both Canada and the United States, for this reason prices this year are much higher than usual.



Gradus.

Gradus—The most attractive novelty of recent years. As early as the extra earliest and with immense pods double the size of First and Best. The pods are well shaped and filled with large, luscious peas of the very finest quality; height three feet. Every gardener should try this sort. Pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; ¼ bu., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

Alaska, Earliest of All—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue pea, ranking with the First and Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

First and Best—This is our standard Extra Early Pea, and market gardeners' favorite. Vigorous, 20 to 24 inches in height; pods long and well filled and very productive. Peas of good size and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity; nearly the whole crop can be taken in two pickings. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

American Wonder—A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods of exceedingly sweet, tender peas. Nearly as early as First and Best. Pkt., 5c; qt., 40c; ¼ bu., \$2.75; bu., \$9.00.

Nott's Excelsior—A superb new variety, and we are sure our customers will welcome it as an ideal family and market pea. It is fully as sweet and delicious as the American Wonder, and grows one-half taller. Pods are larger and it is far more productive than the Premium Gem, and it is within a day or two as early as the first early smooth pea. The peas are ready for table use within 43 days from planting. Quality very superior. Pkt., 5c; qt., 40c; ¼ bu., \$2.75; bu., \$9.00.

Improved Stratagem—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and bearing near the top, a good number large, well filled pods, fine quality; it is recommended very highly. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; ¼ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$8.50.

Champion of England—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height, four or five feet. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; ¼ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Thomas Laxton—Closely resembling Gradus in habit and rapidity of growth and earliness. The pod is not so large, being short, and instead of being rounded at the point it is square or blunt. The fact that it has proved to be more productive than Gradus, compensates in a measure for the slightly smaller pods. Seed large, wrinkled, cream color tinged with green; height three feet. Pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; ¼ bu., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

Everbearing—A first-class pea for summer and autumn use, pods three to four inches long, and contain six to eight peas of a rich flavor; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; ¼ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$8.50.

Sutton's Excelsior—New. The great merit of this pea lies in the fact that in it we have an early dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, yet with much larger, handsomer pods than any dwarf wrinkled pea yet introduced. It is similar in habit of growth to Nott's Excelsior, which is one of the most popular dwarf wrinkled peas, but has a much larger pod than Nott's. It takes the place in the extra early class that is now so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in the later sorts. It grows to a height of about 12 to 14 inches, showing a great abundance of its long, broad, straight pods of a pale green color. Pkt., 10c; qt., 40c; ¼ bu., \$2.75; bu., \$9.00.

Pride of the Market—A round, blue pea, with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequalled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Pkt., 5c; qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

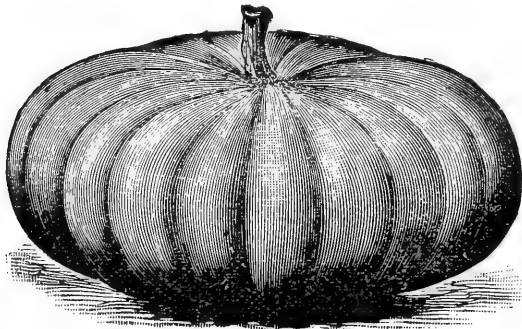
Large White Marrowfat—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Improved Telephone, True Stock—Gardeners prefer this pea to any other. Our stock this year has been carefully selected. Vines and leaves are large and coarse. Long straight pods filled with large, tender, sweet peas of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; ¼ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$8.50.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE—Pumpkins are now principally cultivated for agricultural purposes, and are found to be very profitable. They are usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes, but may be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Sow first of May in this latitude, in hills eight feet apart.

Large Cheese—Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive, flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of the very best for family use and for market. It keeps well in to the winter. Is also grown in quantities for stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Large Cheese.

Japanese Pie—Seeds peculiarly sculptured. Ripens early. Flesh thick; salmon colored; fine grained, dry and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Genuine Mammoth, Jumbo or King of the Mammoths—This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Quaker Pie—It is of a peculiar shape, being a trifle pointed or oval shaped at each end. The skin and flesh are a creamy yellow color. For making pies it is especially desirable, the flesh being fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Sugar—Although many varieties have been introduced in the past few years, there is none that is more popular for general use. It grows to an average weight of five pounds. Yields enormously, ground being literally covered with the golden fruit. It is not only very desirable for table use, but in many sections grown extensively for stock feeding, as tests have proven that when fed to cows it increases and greatly enriches the quality of milk. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tennessee—Sweet Potato—Bell shaped. Flavor is considered superior to sweet potato; very delicious for pies. Keeps late in season. One of the best home varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kentucky Field—A large, round, slightly ribbed, soft shell, salmon colored pumpkin, that is very productive and excellent for stock. This variety is a standard sort everywhere, and is also grown for exhibition purposes. Stock greatly relish this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Connecticut Field—The common field or cow pumpkin. If you have any livestock to feed, it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.



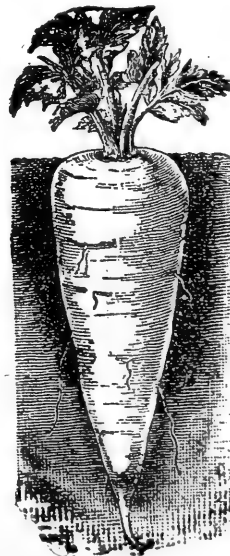
PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley does best in good, rich, mellow soil. The seed germinates very slowly, often requiring four or five weeks before it comes up. Sow seed very early in spring, in rows one foot apart; sow thickly and cover not over one-half inch deep. The soil should be well pressed down about the seed; water if the soil becomes dry, and when the plants are up thin out as required until they stand one foot apart. The plants will form large bunches and several crops of leaves which may be cut off as required. For winter use the plants may be lifted and placed in flower pots in the house or light cellar; or the leaves may be dried, reduced to a powder and kept in bottles corked tightly.

Double Curled—Superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Champion Moss Curled—Very pretty and one of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Fern-Leaved—Fine curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



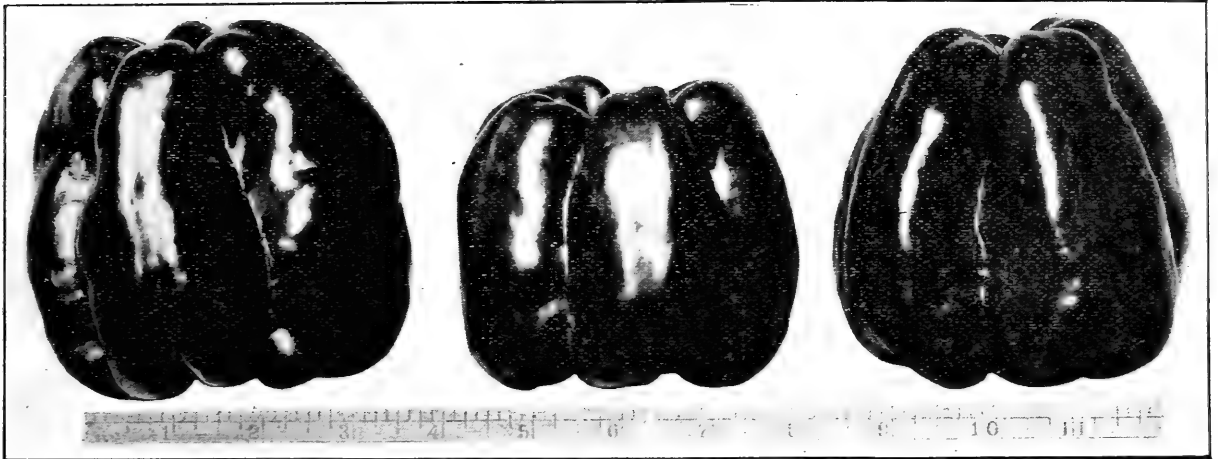
PARSNIPS—HOLLOW CROWN

Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart, cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to three or four to the foot.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar—Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey—Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PEPPER



CULTURE—The culture is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest of all peppers, but is apt to grow rough in shape. It is usually divided into four or more large ridges, and is indented at the blossom end. It is the latest of all peppers in maturing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Ruby King—Grows to double the size of Bull Nose. The fruits are five to six inches long, by about 3½ inches through. They are bright red, remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. Single plants ripen from eight to ten fruits. The most popular red pepper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

New Sweet Upright Salad—For use in northern states it is the best garden variety to date. Early and so mild in flavor that even the seed may be eaten raw. The fruits are of medium size, just right for stuffing and frying. In habit the bushes are of medium height and bear the Peppers upright instead of drooping, making gathering very easy. The color of the Pepper is a bright shiny green, which turns to a waxy red when ripe. Early, prolific, sweet and mild; fine size, making it altogether an unsurpassed sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Sweet Mountain, or Spanish Mammoth—Plants very vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very large and long, often eight inches or more in length by two in diameter; very smooth and handsome, being when fully mature of a rich red color. Flesh very thick, sweet and mildly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne—A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Chili—Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce.

Sweet Upright—A fine, new, thick-fleshed pepper.

Mixed Mango Peppers—A choice mixture containing a very large number of varieties suitable for stuffing, and mangoes. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.

SEED POTATOES

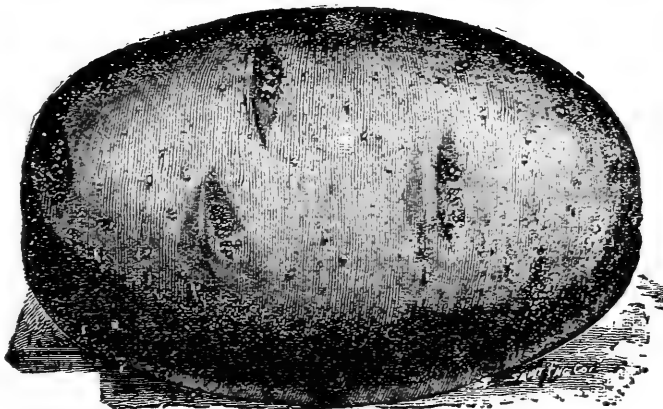
We handle True Red River Seed Potatoes. Inquire for price on large quantities.

This stock is grown in the Red River Valley of Minnesota by a grower that grows for the seed trade only, and this stock is A1. We have sold this stock to our most critical trade for years and has given universal satisfaction. It pays to buy new seed every year, for potatoes soon run out.

Red River Early Ohio—Bu., \$1.50.
Bliss Triumph, Red River Stock—Bu., \$2.00.

SWEET POTATOES

Grown Especially for Seed.
Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Red Bermuda.
Prices on application.



.Red River Early Ohio Potatoes

Y Take
a Chance
When You Can
Get
Chesmore's
Quality
Seed Potatoes
at Such a
Low Price

RADISH

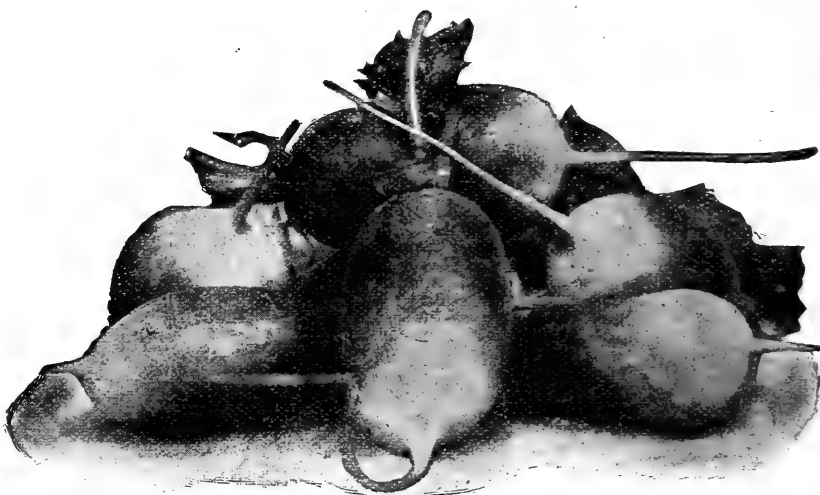
For forcing sow in hotbeds or under glass in rich, sandy soil made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from fifty to one hundred seed to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on. Careful watering to keep soil moist, even, moderate temperature and good ventilation are required for rapid and best root development. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

Chesmore's Scarlet Turnip—White Tipped or Sparkler Radish. It is very early, very crisp and finely flavored, and without an equal for forcing under glass and for outdoor culture. It is of exceptionally fine appearance when placed on the table. The demand for this radish increases from year to year, on account of its delicious flavor; crisp, sweet, mild and delicate. The best and most profitable for market gardeners and the most satisfactory for private use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Non Plus Ultra—This is one of the finest forcing radishes introduced, and has already taken a leading place with our market gardeners. It will mature in 18 to 20 days, and, owing to the extremely small tops, can be sown very thickly. The roots are round with a deep scarlet colored skin, the flesh white, very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Forcing Early Scarlet Globe—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Earliest Carmine Turnip—The best and quickest early, all-scarlet, turnip radish; of wonderfully quick



Chesmore's Scarlet Turnip—White Tip.

growth, maturing in about three weeks. The leaves are very short, rendering them particularly adapted to forcing under glass; of superior flavor, crisp and tender. Skin deep carmine red, very attractive. One of the best outdoor kinds for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Philadelphia White Box—Short top, rapid growth; perfect turnip shape; extra fine quality, remaining solid and juicy a long time; especially for growing under glass in frames. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Earliest Carmine Turnip—The best and quickest early, all-scarlet, turnip radish; of wonderfully quick growth, maturing in about three weeks. The leaves are very short, rendering them particularly adapted to forcing under glass; of superior flavor, crisp and tender. Skin deep carmine red, very attractive. One of the best outdoor kinds for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

French Breakfast—Olive-shaped, scarlet with white tip; crisp and tender. Very early. A general favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

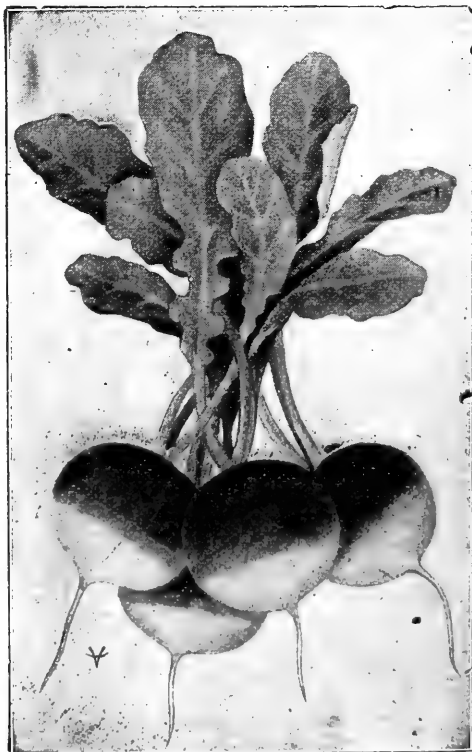
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—An old standby. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Cincinnati Market—("Glass" Radish). A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in coloring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd—Although this American variety is too large for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. The roots are very early in good condition for the table, and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

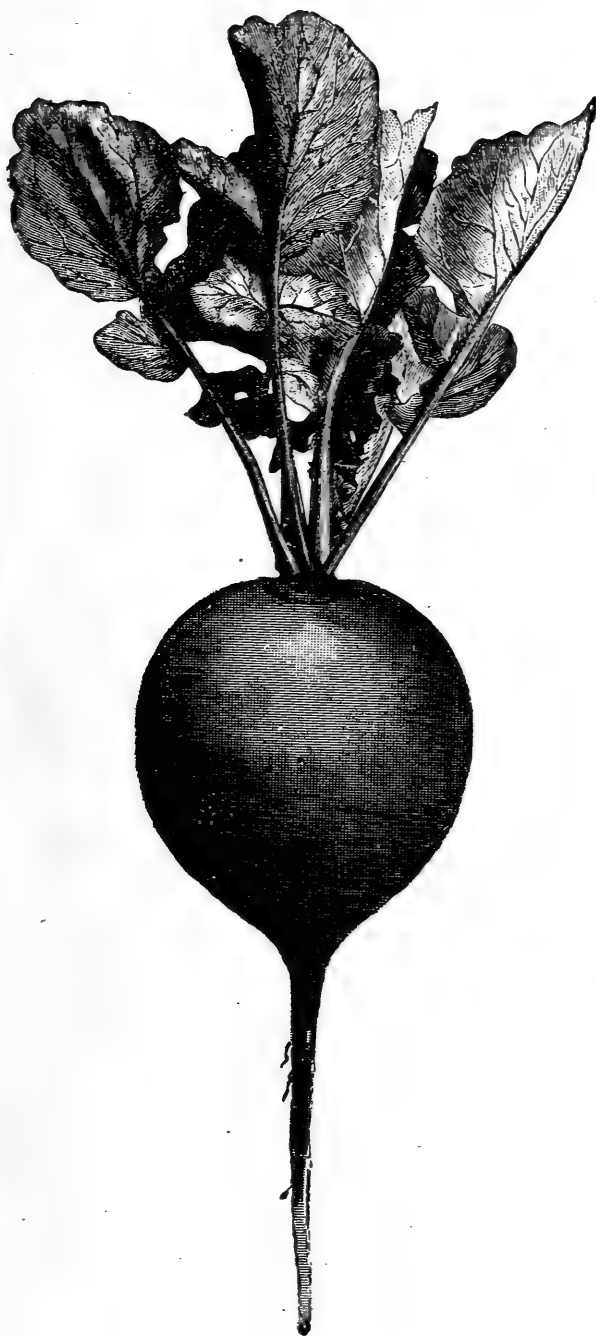
Golden Globe—This variety is of quick growth, affording crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest climate, and is extensively grown in the south. Root uniformly globe-shape, with skin golden yellow in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Olive-Shaped—When well grown, the roots are clear white, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Rival White Tip.

RADISH—Continued

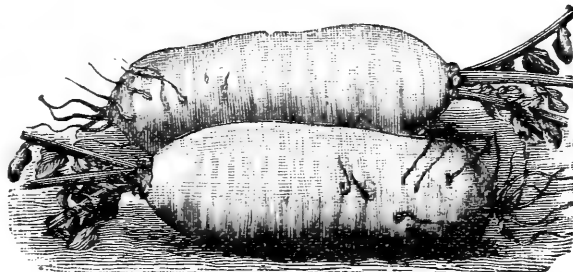
Crimson
Giant.

Iceberg—White. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender, crisp radishes throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Winter Varieties—The flesh is so firm and compact in these that they will keep almost all winter, if stored in a dry cellar; they require two to three months to mature.

Celestial, or White Chinese—An extra fine, large, white radish, often growing a foot in length by four to five inches in diameter; flesh firm, mild and crisp.

Rose China Winter—A distinct cylindrical variety, four to five inches long by two inches in diameter; skin rosy red; flesh white and firm; good keeper.



Celestial

Long Black Spanish—A leading winter variety; one of the best keepers. Roots cylindrical, seven to ten inches long; skin blackish-brown; firm white flesh.

Half Long Black Spanish—Differing from the above in shorter, stockier growth, flesh white, compact and the mildest flavored of this type; good keeper.

Round Black Spanish—A popular summer sort, esteemed highly by Germans. Price on winter varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Crimson Giant Turnip—A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root is turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Large White Summer Turnip—This radish has always been a favorite with market gardeners. Round and smooth; very white; crisp and tender. It is indeed a very fine sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early White Giant Stuttgart—Root large, often four inches in diameter, top-shaped; skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Strasburg—When comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are four to five inches long, and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large summer sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

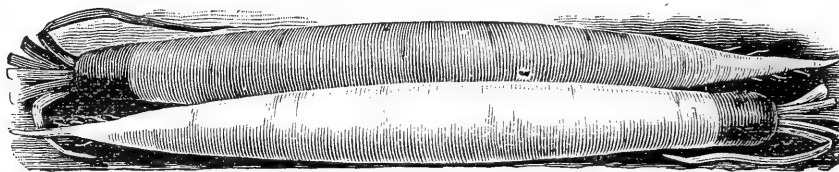
St. Louis White Summer—Oblong shape, tapering gracefully to a point. Of large size, good quality and resists heat remarkably well. Very tender and of a delightful flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top—A standard variety of the long type of radish, for both market and home use. The roots grow long, partly above the ground, straight, smooth and of a bright, rich scarlet color. The flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh snow white, crisp and tender in summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Wood's Early Frame—This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

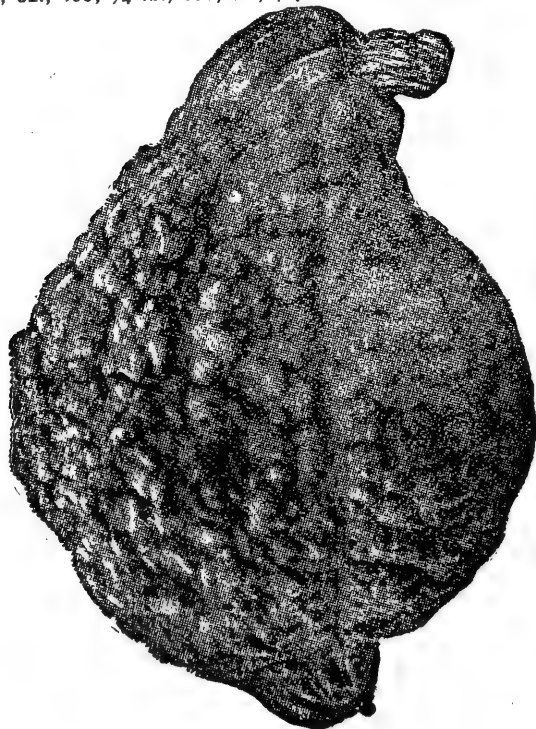
SALISFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER



CULTURE—Salsify requires a light, sandy soil, which should be well enriched, but coarse, fresh manure should be avoided, as it causes the roots to become crooked and prongy. As soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, spade deeply, rake the surface fine, and sow the seed one and one-half inches deep in rows one and one-half feet apart. When the plants are a few inches high, thin out to four inches apart in the row. The roots are not injured by freezing, and may be left in the ground all winter; this improves the flavor. Or they may be lifted and stored in the cellar.

The Salsify is one of the most delicious and wholesome vegetables for winter use and should be more generally grown. The roots resemble a small parsnip. The flavor when cooked is that of an oyster. They are as easily grown as parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. The roots grow to double the size of the old sort, are very smooth, of superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



True Hubbard

SQUASHES

For Summer Use.

Early White Bush—Extremely early; one of the best for summer use. Fruit white, with scalloped edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Yellow Bush—Not quite so early as White Bush. Quality fully equal. Color light yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, much more warty and several days earlier. Fruit golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

True Hubbard—This is the well known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Delicata—A small-fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use; oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow skin striped with dark green. Flesh thick and solid. Cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

HERBS

SWEET, MEDICINAL

To preserve varieties of which the leaves and stems are used, the stems should be cut from the plants just before the blossom appears (leaving a few joints at the base to sprout into fresh growth), tied in small bunches and hung up to dry. Where wanted for home use, it is preferable to leave them hanging in a cool loft, or garret until they are needed for use.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Annis	\$0.05	\$0.15	.....
Balm .....	.05	.25	.....
Basil .....	.05	.10	.....
Borage .....	.05	.10	.....
Caraway .....	.05	.05	.....
Coriander .....	.05	.05	.....
Dill .....	.05	.10	\$1.00
Fennel .....	.05	.50	.....
Horehound .....	.05	.25	.....
Hyssop .....	.05	.25	.....
Lavender .....	.05	.15	.....
Sweet Marjoram .....	.05	.15	.....
Rosemary .....	.05	.40	.....
Rue .....	.05	.25	.....
Sage—Broad Leaf .....	.05	.20	2.00
Saffron .....	.05	.15	.....
Savory, Summer .....	.05	.25	.....
Thyme .....	.05	.20	.....

SPINACH

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks.

Thick Leaved Round—One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—Upright growth, leaves curled and crimped; keeps well after cutting; is especially good for market gardeners; we sell a large quantity of this seed each year to market gardeners on this market alone. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by the market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Linneus—Large and tender, very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Rhubarb Roots—\$1.00 per dozen, prepaid.

TOMATOES

One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

CULTURE—Sow early in hot-beds or seed boxes and when plants have four leaves, transplant to four or five inches apart. Give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous growth. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, four to six feet apart each way. Well manured, light, sandy soil is best, but it must be remembered that a surplus of manure stimulates leaf growth to the detriment of fruit.

Dwarf Champion—A purple fruited variety, forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruits smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor. Desirable for forcing as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Trucker's Favorite—A large fruited purple tomato, solid, smooth and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

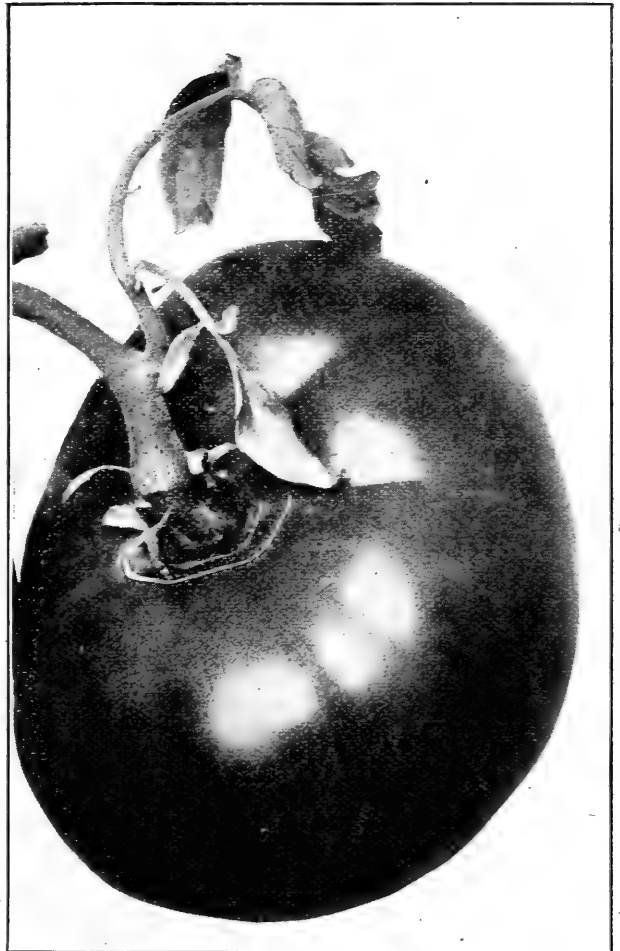
Matchless—This is undoubtedly one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Stone—Vine dwarf, but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts, the bright red fruit is of good color, exceedingly smooth, very solid and the largest of any of the dwarf varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Trophy—Extra selected. A very large, smooth and solid variety, of fine flavor, and immensely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Spark's Earliana—Unquestionably the earliest of all. If you sow Spark's Earliana you will have, with favorable weather, fine tomatoes in ninety days from sowing the seed. It is an excellent shipper, being exempt from rot or cracking, ripens all over at once, and is a wonderfully smooth tomato—none smoother. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Strawberry—Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato.



Livingston's Beauty.

Beauty—A larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink, flesh, light pink and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Acme—Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Magnus—A variety of recent introduction, producing purple fruit of the largest size; much smoother than most of the large fruited sorts, and matures earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

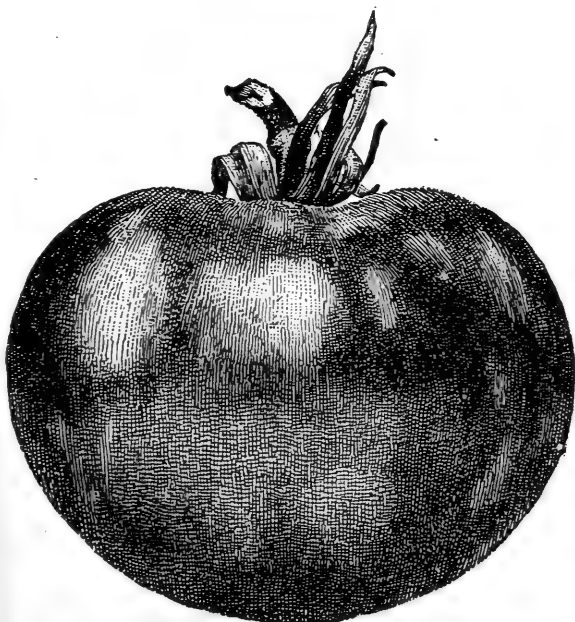
Ponderosa—A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

Yellow Plum—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Cherry—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Pear-shaped—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



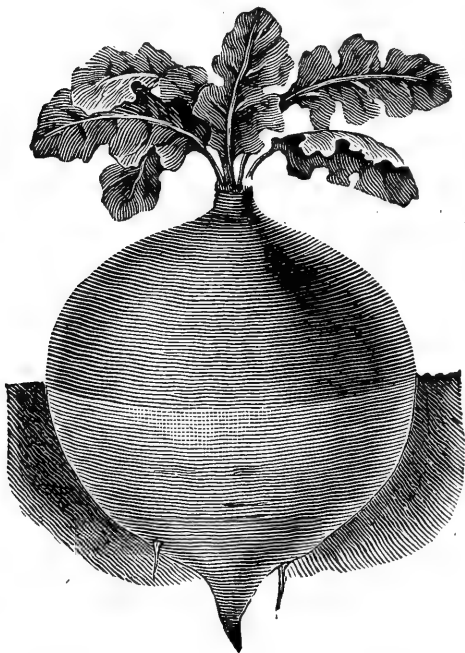
Dwarf Champion.

TURNIPS

The value of Turnips and Ruta-bagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather, so they will not become tough and bitter.

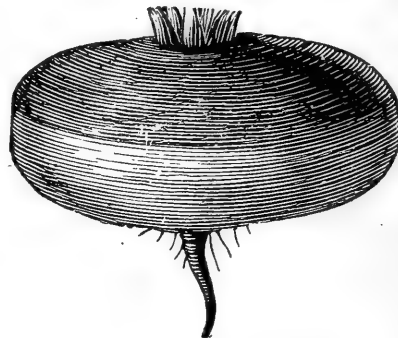


Purple Top White Globe.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved—An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Also called Early Red Top, Strap Leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top White Globe—A large globular variety, very even in shape and of handsome appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Also called Red Top White Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early White Milan—Variety remarkably early; top very small, upright and compact, so that rows can be planted close together. Roots clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical; flesh white, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Purple Top, Strap Leaved.

Cow Horn, or Long White—Clear white, except a little shade of green at the top; long, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Similar to White Milan, except roots are a little flatter and purple-red on upper portion. All in all, the Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Egg—A quick growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. The root grows half out of the ground. Flesh very sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved—An excellent garden variety and largely used in the southern states. Roots medium sized; from four to five inches in diameter and about two inches thick; color white, very early, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

RUTA-BAGA OR SWEDES

Improved American Purple Top—For fine qualities and productiveness, this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of Ruta-bagas; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior. Per lb., 40c; 5 lbs. and over, 35c per lb.

TOBACCO

Our Tobacco Seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties, is saved from grown shoots only, and will produce best results.

CULTURE—Tobacco can be grown in the Middle West as well as in the South, as our soil is better and yields about double the amount per acre. Tobacco can be grown by anyone that can grow cabbage. The seed should be sown on a well prepared seed bed in the spring and a piece of canvas stretched across the top to protect against the weather. When plants are about six inches high, set out two feet apart in rows three feet apart; spray with Paris green to keep the insects off; should be suckered in August and cut in September and hung in a shed, upside down to dry. Will be ready for market in December.

Fine Burley Tobacco Seed—Carefully saved for us by one of the best growers in Kentucky, and of greatly improved type. Large wide leaf, very porous, makes fine plug fillers and wrappers. Suitable for limestone soils.

Havana—Grown from seed imported from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old well-known variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

White Burley—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.40; lb., \$4.00.

Red Burley—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.40; lb., \$4.00.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOT BEDS

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL—The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

SASH—Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME—This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow sash to be easily moved up and down, even when frame is wet.

THE SOIL—This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it will soon subside and when it recedes

to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED—The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLD FRAME is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants. Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc., and is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide, and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve with a cross tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep closed in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the south and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

TRANSPLANTING—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun withering and blistering the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbeds it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant so that evaporation later may be retarded. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING—The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

Chesmore's Rival Brand Flower Seed

Brief Hints on Sowing.—Nine-tenths of the failures in raising flowers are caused by improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. The finer seeds should be started in shallow, well-drained boxes in the house and the young seedlings should be transplanted a few times until they are large enough to be set out into the open ground. Do not plant any seed as long as the ground is wet. A mellow loam, enriched with compost of rotted manure and leaf-mold, is best adapted to most flowers. Rake the surface as smooth and fine as possible, elevating the surface of the beds and borders slightly in the middle so that surplus water may run off. Cover the different seeds in proportion to their size, giving very thin covering to small seeds and planting large seeds deeper.

When to Transplant.—As soon as the second leaves appear, then is the time to transplant into other boxes, so that the plant may spread out and become more hardy and stocky. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, then they may be again transplanted into the garden or open border. Care should be taken to water freely until the plants are firmly rooted.

When to Sow Late Flower Seeds.—For late summer and fall flowers, sow the seed in fertile soil in the garden or open border in the spring time, giving preference to those locations where the plants are to remain, observing in a general way the directions for early sowing.

AGERATUM

A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets and the plants are very attractive in the garden. The different varieties are from six inches to two feet high and are covered with bloom nearly all summer.

Mexicanum—Light blue, about twenty inches high. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET ALYSSUM

This is one of the finest hardy annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms, very similar to white Forget-Me-Nots. It is pleasantly fragrant, and just the thing for personal adornment or for the breakfast table. It begins to



Sweet Alyssum.

blossom early in the season and blooms more or less constantly until fall. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy grower and should be cultivated by every one who wants an all-round good plant. Sow the seed wherever they are to remain. If too thick, thin out. Pkt., 5c.

We also handle Aster Plants—Fine Strong Transplanted Plants, 35c doz.



Giant Comet Asters.

SEMPL'S BRANCHING

A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers so large, double, perfect in form and borne on such long stems that florists sometimes sell them for chrysanthemums. For many years this class with us has been almost entirely free from the aster blight.

White—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Blush White—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Lavender—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Light Pink—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Light Blue—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Tyrian Rose—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Deep Carmine—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Dark Purple—Oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 10c.
Semple's Mixed—Oz., 90c; Pkt., 10c.

Aster, Finest Mixed.—A mixture of very fine strains and colors. Oz., 75c; Pkt., 5c.

GIANT COMET

The Giant Comet Aster is well known for its striking appearance, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemums; we have not only twisted, curled and crested form, but large and showy flowers. Pkt., 5c and 10c.



ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)

A very pretty, half hardy annual producing white and rose colored, double, daisy-like flowers, about one and one-half inches in diameter. These are "Immortelle" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. Height fifteen inches.

Alb—Pure white. Pkt., 5c.

Rose—Light rose. Pkt., 5c.

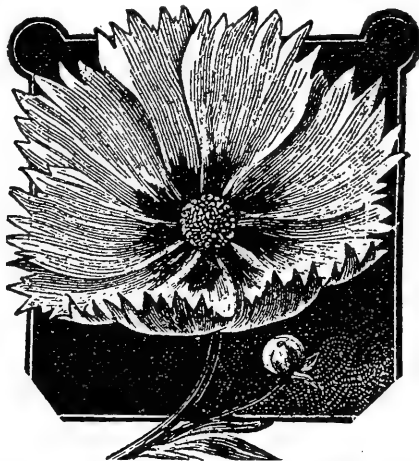
Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



BALS.

CALLIOPSIS OR BLACK EYED SUSAN

A very showy plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown.



Coreopsis

Sow where they are to remain, and thin to one foot apart. Pkt., 5c.

CELOSIA OR COXCOMB

Very popular annuals of the easiest culture, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads. Not only are they highly prized for summer flower beds, but they make fine pot plants. Pkt., 5c.

CALENDULA—(See Marigold).

CALIFORNIA POPPY—(See Eschscholtzia.)

CENTAUREA

The Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials which though botanically alike are very different in appearance. They are easily grown from seed.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower)—This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers from July till late in the autumn. One to two feet high. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed (Bachelor's Button)—Produces larger, more globular flowers than the common variety. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that, with good seed and proper care, a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. The colors range from white to dark purple, and are either self colored or spotted and striped. Balsams are tender and should be started in boxes indoors or in the open ground when danger of frost is past. The plants prefer a rich, moist or even wet sandy loam, and must not suffer for moisture. Hardy annual; one to two feet high. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM APPLE

Balloon Vine—A rapid growing annual climber; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Pkt., 5c; trade pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

CANDYTUFT

(Iberis)—Showy, branching plants about fifteen inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. If sown in spring the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These common "summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and propagated only by division of roots. Pkt., 5c.



COSMOS

A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high and covered with large, single dahlia-like flowers. Start in this latitude in March and transplant to open ground about June 1.

Hybrida, Giant White—This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers, which being gracefully poised on long stems, are useful for decorative purposes. Pkt., 5c.

Hybrida, Giant Pink—Pkt., 5c.

Hybrida Giant Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



California Poppy.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)—The state flower of California. A genus of the Poppy family and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation, since it blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. Hardy annual; height, except Bush, one foot. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD

No flower garden seems complete without this fine, old-fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about three feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart as soon as danger from frost is over. Hardy annual; in bloom till frost comes. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE

A well-known hardy annual, producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the following spring. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow, powerfully fragrant. Pkt., 5c.



Carnation

CARNATION

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection. Sow under glass in green-house or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half hardy perennial, one and one-half feet.

Double Perpetual Flowered—Fine for winter blooming. From the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—A large portion of this seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—All shades and colors. Pkt., 5c.

MOURNING BRIDE

(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)—This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stem make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high. Pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA

(Mexican Fire Bush or Summer Cypress).

A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant, very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout the summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree, the foliage being as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual.

Scoparia—About three feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Trichophylla—Foliage distinctly feathery; about two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

Entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twenty years ago, being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, more richly colored and the double varieties of better form. For a background to a flower garden nothing is better. Hardy perennial, five feet high. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

A very useful genus of plant of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots, rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time. Hardy annual; usually about six inches high.

Emperor William—A very fine, compact variety with intensely blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

LINUM

Grandiflorum Rubrum (red Flax)—A beautiful and effective plant of light flowers. If sown in hotbed and transplanted to good, rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in the open ground after the weather is warm. Hardy annual; about one and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

Their varieties of color are infinite, running from snow-white through all possible shades of blue and of red from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. They are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion and sometimes show rare shadings of ash-gray, bronze, terra cotta, brown and slate-blue, colors rarely found in any other flowers. The leaves are also very handsome; some are ivy-like, others are heart-shaped, some are rich green, while others are streaked and marbled with white and silvery gray or yellow, others with choicest flowers have rich golden leaves. They grow like weeds anywhere in the sun or shade, but the seeds germinate a little slower than those of the common Morning Glory, and it is well to soak them in water for twenty-four hours before sowing. This mixture contains a finer and larger collection of colors with larger flowers, more frilled than the ordinary mixture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

WILD CUCUMBER

This is the quickest growing Climber in our list. It will grow thirty feet in one season. It is thickly dotted with pretty white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

GOURD

(Cucurbita.) A very extensive genus of trailing annuals with curiously shaped yellow fruit, commonly known as Ornamental Gourds. The vines are of easy culture and make a rapid growth, so are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth—Long, green, corrugated fruit, the inside fibrous mass of which, when shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent sponge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Hercules' Club—Distinctly club-shaped, the longest of all the varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Japanese Nest Egg—Used as nest eggs; fruits are white, do not crack and are not injured by heat or cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Siphon or Dipper—These gourds are useful for dip-pers; fruits long, bottle-shaped, with nearly straight or slightly hooked neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

HYACINTH BEAN

A fine climber producing abundantly clusters of purple or white flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Alba—White. Pkt., 5c.

Purpurea—Purple. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—The above mixed. Pkt., 5c.

COBEA

A fine rapid growing climber, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers; green at first, but rapidly changing to purple. Seeds should be started in hotbed or rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. One of the best climbers for arbors, etc. Tender perennial. Pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER

Beautiful rapid annual climbers. Foliage very dense and in some kinds of remarkable shape. The flowers in their wide range of delicate coloring, are poised on slender stems. Many of the ports open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets. Some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing to assist rapid germination. The seeds, about the size of a pea, should be notched with a file before soaking.

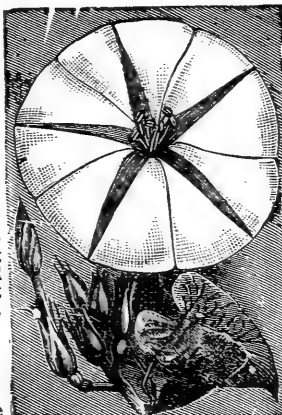
Mexicana Grandiflora Alba—White Moon Flower—Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



CYPRESS VINE

Delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star shaped flowers.

Mixed—Scarlet and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Moon Flower.



Mixed Gourds.

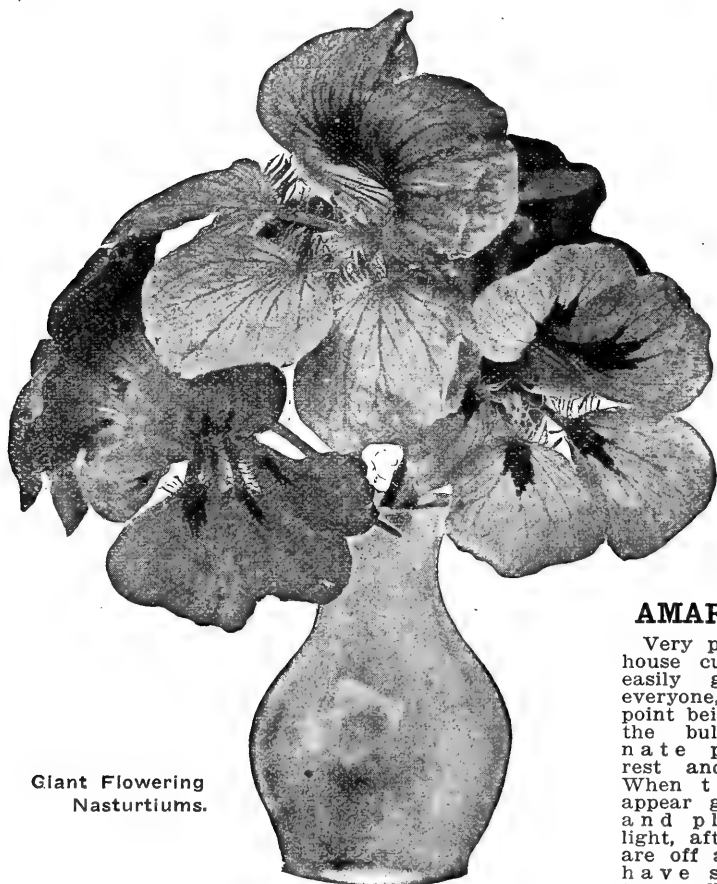
SCARLET RUNNERS

A well-known and old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. It not only holds its place as a flower, but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT FLOWERING NASTURTIUMS

(Tall or Climbing)

Growing and blooming in greatest profusion even in the poorest soil. They are of strong vigorous growth, throwing out running shoots which can be trained upon strings and wires, or can be readily made to climb the ordinary paling fences or wire netting. They are also extremely showy as trailing plants when set around borders of vases or ornamental boxes on the lawn, and can be effectively planted at the top of a steep slope and allowed to run down the bank. They are equally beautiful simply trailing on level ground. Seed should be planted thinly when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be transplanted or thinned out to stand six or more inches apart. Seed should be covered one inch in depth and, if at all dry, the soil should be firmly pressed above the seed, so as to enter closely the corrugations. A "packet" contains from 25 to 40 seeds; an ounce from 175 to 225 seeds. You should purchase seed by the ounce and plant liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Giant Flowering
Nasturtiums.

GIANT FLOWERING DWARF NASTURTIUMS

This mixture is composed of choice large-flowering varieties, selected by ourselves and grown both in mixture and separate strains, properly blended. Our large blocks, when in full bloom, are extremely gorgeous—remarkable both for brilliancy of coloring and perfection of individual flowers. This seed is now so moderate in price that it should be planted liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., \$1.50.

PORTULACA

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors, but usually are sown directly where the plants are to stand. The seed require a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation. Tender annual; about nine inches high. Pkt., 5c.



Dwarf
Nasturtiums.

ANNUAL PHLOXES

For splendid mass of colors and a constant display, the Phlox Drummondii is not excelled by any other annual. It has every desirable quality for this purpose; and for beds, edgings and massing, nothing can surpass it. The colors range from purest white to deepest blood-purple or crimson. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, or in the hotbed earlier, and transplanted; in either case they make a most brilliant bed of showy, yet delicate flowers the whole summer. Set the plants one foot apart. Height one to one and one-half feet.

Phlox Drummondii—The old-fashioned favorite variety. Our mixture contains all colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

AMARYLLIS

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by everyone, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light, after flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water, and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows signs of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

Johnsoni—Has immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 in across, are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes and are of deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Large bulbs, each, 25c; three for 60c. Mammoth bulbs each, 40c; three for \$2.00, by express at purchaser's expense.



Amaryllis.

PANSIES

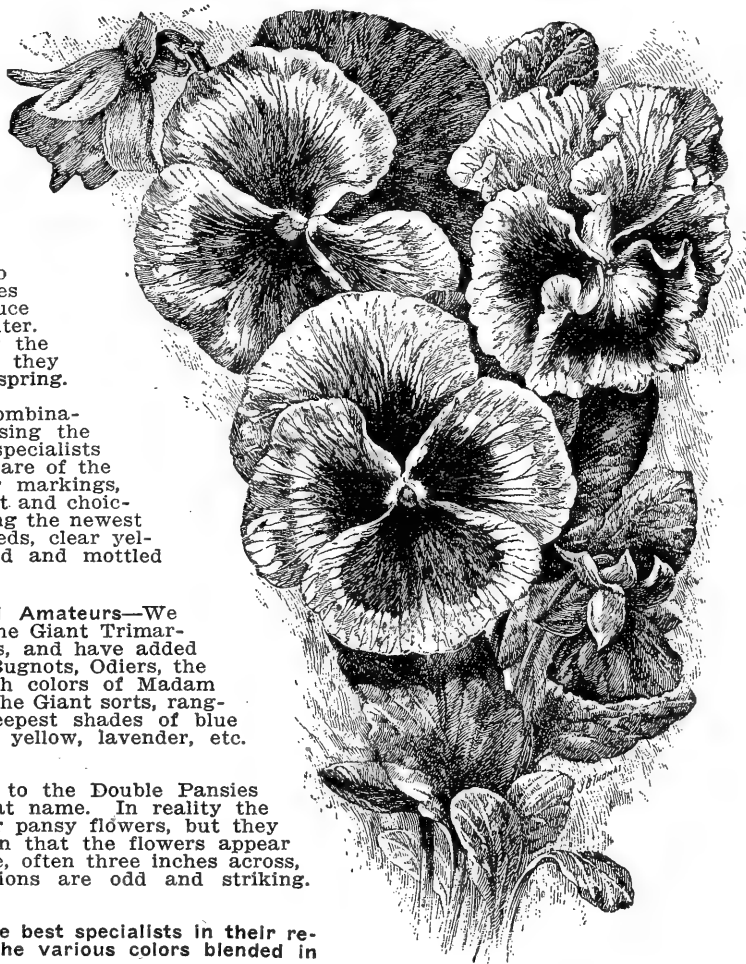
One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from early spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make strong blooming plants for spring.

International Pansy Mixture—A grand combination of Giant Flowering Pansies, comprising the picked strains of the most noted Pansy specialists in this country and Europe. The blooms are of the largest size, distinct and varied in their markings, of fine substance, containing all the richest and choicest colors to be found in Pansies, embracing the newest and most delicate rose shades, glowing reds, clear yellows, bronzes and blues, blotched, shaded and mottled varieties. **Pkt., 15c.**

Giant Pansy Mixture for Florists and Amateurs—We have carefully blended a mixture of all the Giant Trimar-deau sorts in proper proportions of colors, and have added to it the magnificent strains of Cassiers, Bugnots, Odiers, the new Giant Parisian Stained, and the rich colors of Madam Perret. The best possible combination of the Giant sorts, ranging in color from clear white to the deepest shades of blue and black, including beautiful shades of yellow, lavender, etc. **Pkt., 5c.**

Masterpiece—This strain comes nearer to the Double Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. In reality the number of petals is the same as in other pansy flowers, but they are crimped and curled in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. The flowers are of enormous size, often three inches across, and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. **Pkt., 10c.**

Our Flower Seeds are the product of the best specialists in their respective classes. The mixtures contain the various colors blended in proper proportion.



International Pansy Mixture.

Empire King—The three lower petals each have a large blotch of magenta, margined with yellow, while the upper petals are of a bright reddish brown. **Pkt., 20c.**

Lord Beaconfield—Deep purple violet, shading to lavender and white. **Pkt., 5c.**

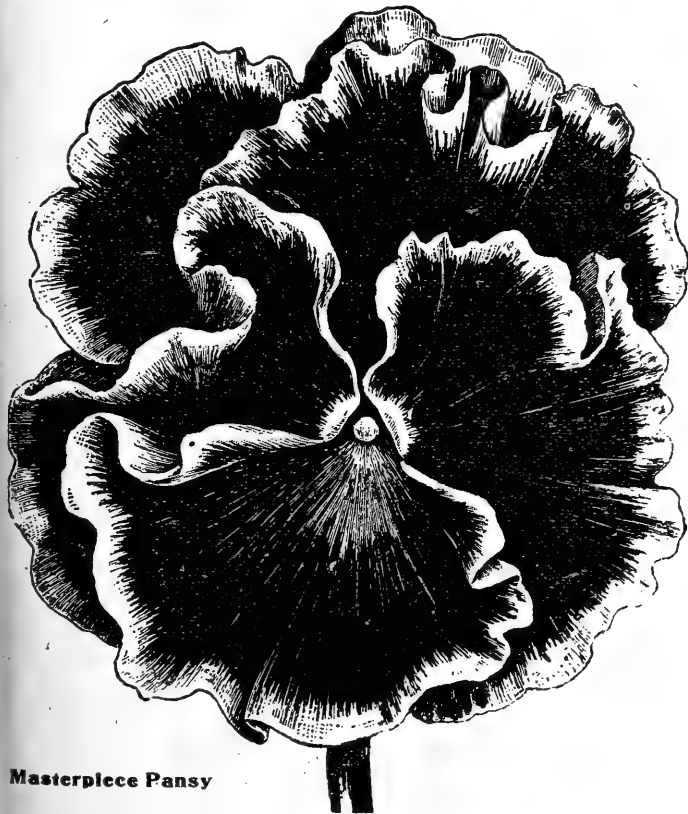
Adonis—Light blue with white center. **Pkt., 10c.**

Henry Mette's Mammoth Five-blotched, from named varieties—The immense flowers of this class resembling Cassier's, but being of almost double the size, full round form and comprising the most magnificent colors. **Pkt., 15c.**

Cassier's Superb Strain—Very large, well-formed, beautifully blotched flowers in the greatest variety of color. extra fine. **Pkt., 15c.**

Odier's Five-spotted Golden Yellow—Flowers extra large, perfectly round and exceedingly attractive; the most beautiful of all yellow pansies. **Pkt., 15c.**

Madame Perret, or "Phenomenal"—The lower petals are generally of canary-yellow, white or rose pink, marked with a rose or crimson; the upper petals are either self-colored in bright red and deep purple or outlined with a margin of white. **Pkt., 15c.**



Masterpiece Pansy



PETUNIA

A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable for planting out in beds or mixed borders. The seeds of the double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used to get them to germinate, nor will they all come double.

Grandiflora Mixed—Very large, elegant flowers; a great improvement and fully twice the size of the old sorts with the most beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, maroon, etc., blotched, striped, veined, bordered, marked and fringed. Pkt., 200 seeds, 10c.

Fine Mixed—Best of the older sorts. Extra fine striped and blotched varieties. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS—TEN WEEKS

White Perpetual (Princess Alice, or Cut-and-Come-Again)—Pure white sort, producing an endless number of double flower clusters. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and keep well after cutting. Pkt., 15c.
Large Flowering Dwarf, Mixed—Choice double, large flowering. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA

Showy bedding plants which succeed in all situations and soils. They bloom profusely. Sow in open ground and thin out to one foot apart. Annual, one to three feet high.

Giant Flowering—All the best and largest types, perfectly double, are of immense size and striking colors. Three feet. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double Mixed—Many choice and beautiful colors. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers. Very popular and highly ornamental. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

POPPIES

Sow in open ground in the positions they are wanted to flower in. They do not bear transplanting well, and where this is necessary, as in case of the perennial varieties, they must be lifted with a good ball of earth adhering to the roots, and shade and water well until established.

Poppies, Hardy Giant—Iceland and Oriental. Hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing flowers four to six inches across, of gorgeous brilliancy. Our splendid mixture contains Salmon-Fiery Scarlet, Rose-Lilac Copper Color, White-Golden Tinged, Crimson. Pkts., 2c, 5c, 10c and 25c; oz., 75c.

Poppies, Annual Varieties—Giant double and single. Brilliant profuse blooming garden annuals with giant flowers. Grows 2½ feet high; includes the most brilliant mixtures and blending of brilliant colors, also the fringed ranunculus flowered sorts. Pkts., 5c and 10c.

Poppies, Shirley—The popular garden sort; finest mixed colors. Branching plant about one foot high, bearing large single flowers with various colors and shades. Certainly one of the most beautiful of garden flowers. Our strain is exceptionally fine. Pkts., 5c and 10c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

The China and Japan Pinks may be ranked the finest gems of our flower gardens, flowering continually all the summer and fall. They are of the easiest culture. Sow outdoors during May. One-fourth ounce of seed will sow a bed four feet in diameter. Mixed, 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS.

Marvel of Peru—They are exceedingly fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering the next morning. The roots may be preserved through the winter like Dahlias. Two feet. H. A. Fine Mixed, per oz., 5c.

GAILLARDIA

One of the best annuals for bedding, being a constant bloomer and presenting quite a diversity of colors, all very handsome. For cut bloom in vases the Gaillardias are all excellent, and in fact are equalled by very few annuals for that purpose. The stems are large, and the flowers remain fresh a long time when in water.

Annual Varieties, all Colors Mixed—Per pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.



CHESMORE'S SWEET PEAS



Sweet Pea—Countess Spencer.

Florence Morse Spencer—A very large, delicate blush with pink margin. Of the best type; excellent for cutting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Blanche Burpee—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer nor as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the flowers are beautiful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Helen Lewis—A rich crimson orange, with wings of orange rose. Size very large, fine Spencer form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

Most people obtain more satisfaction from planting Sweet Peas in mixture than from growing named sorts, but to be successful it is necessary that the seed be of the best quality obtainable. Often what is offered as mixed seed is stock harvested from plants that have come up as volunteers on ground where Sweet Peas have been grown before, or a lot of seed which has been grown, saved or handled so carelessly that it cannot be sold as any distinct variety. The use of such seeds will not give satisfactory results. However, where the seed is grown from the very best stock that can be produced, is mixed in most carefully studied proportions and then the seeds of desirable but shy seeding sorts are added, there is nothing superior for use in the home garden. We assure our customers the Mixtures of Sweet Peas which we offer are the results of as great care in selecting as any stocks we grow and as fine flowers are obtained from them as from any seed that can be bought. We invite comparison with any and all others, no matter under what name or at how high prices offered, and are certain that a trial will demonstrate the superiority of our mixtures.

Choice Mixed—This mixture has been most carefully grown from our selected stock seed and it will

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about ten inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy, or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed in this, covering with more sand. cover the rows with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove them as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly about once a week is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

Dorothy Eckford—Vine very robust and exceedingly floriferous. Flowers of extra large size, pure white, beautifully shell shaped; usually three on a stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Blanche Ferry Spencer—The beautiful pink and white of the Blanche Ferry Sweet Pea accounts for its wonderful popularity. We offer this Spencer novelty, confident that these beautifully contrasted colors in the very large wavy standard and wings will be a most welcome addition to this superb class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

John Ingman—Rose carmine, showing veins of deeper shade; large size, open form with wavy edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

King Edward VII.—A bright crimson scarlet of largest size; open form well expanded, round standard. One of the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

White Spencer—Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Agnes Eckford—A most delicate shade of light pink, medium large, of hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Salopian—One of the most brilliant and richly colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are of faultless form, large and very rich, brilliant cardinal red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

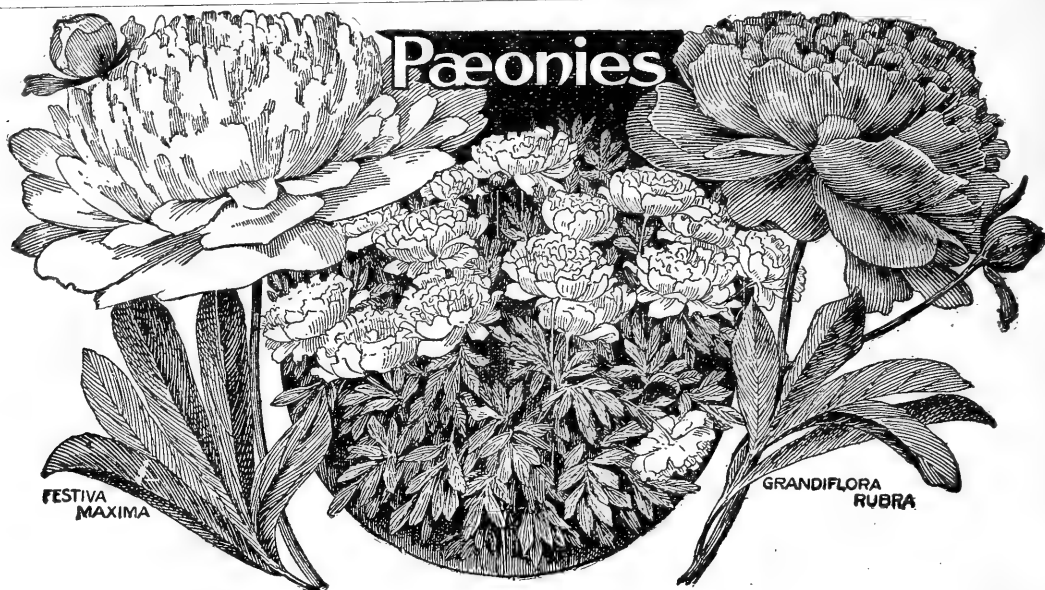
Queen Alexandra—A magnificent bright scarlet red, very large, semi-hooded. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Navy Blue—A true blue, quite distinct. Medium size; semi-hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

afford a splendid variety of blooms of improved forms and in the widest possible range of desirable colors. We have included in this mixture many high priced, brilliant English and American novelties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Rival Brand Mixed—We make up this mixture by combining in carefully considered proportions twenty-one separate named varieties, each the very choicest of its class. This was done after first carefully considering the desirability of color, form and freedom of blooming in our many trials of nearly two hundred different named sorts. Nowhere else can one procure a more magnificent mixture of finely formed and beautiful colored, large flowering Sweet Peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Spencer's Mixed—All the Spencer varieties listed and many not listed were included in making up this magnificent mixture. A splendid range of colors is thus assured in this comparatively new class of Sweet Peas of such remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



PEONIES

Once planted they last a lifetime.

Single Crimson, small	each, 25c	three, 50c
Single Pink, small,	each, 25c	
Single White, small	each, 25c	

HARDY LILLIES

Plant in a well-drained good garden soil, covering the bulbs to a depth of nine inches. At the time of planting cover all sides of the bulb with good, clean sand, after which fill up with ordinary soil.

Auratum (Golden Banded Japan Lily)—Flowers pure white; gold band through center of petal; beautifully spotted chocolate crimson.

Large bulbs	Each 20c
Extra large bulbs	25c
Speciosum Album (White Japan Lily) —	

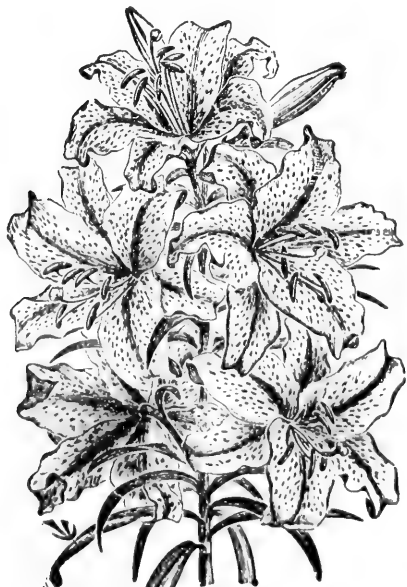
Large bulbs	Each 20c
Extra large bulbs	25c
Speciosum Roseum (Rubrum) —White suffused and spotted rose:	

Large bulbs	Each 20c
Extra large bulbs	25c

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

ELEPHANT'S EAR.

Magnificent sub-tropical plants; when planted out in beds or as single specimens on lawns they have a grand appearance.



HARDY LILY



First size bulbs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. 10c each; per doz., 85c; per 100, \$5.00; by mail, 3c each extra.

Second size bulbs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, 12c each; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00; by mail, 5c each extra.

Mammoth bulbs, 20c each; per doz., \$2.00; by mail, 10c each extra.

TUBEROSES

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. If started in pots and then transplanted to open ground, can be had in flower much earlier.

Excelsior Dwarf Pearl (Mammoth)—Our "Mammoth Excelsior Dwarf Pearl" is a special selection made for many years of the most dwarf, double and full flowered spikes and is exceptionally sturdy and dwarf in habit. This "Mammoth strain" is positively the highest type of the Tuberose. The kind to grow if you desire "prize" blooms. Price, per doz., 65c.

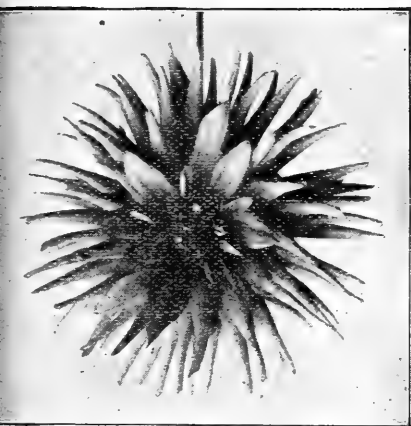
BEGONIAS—Tuberous Rooted

A charming class of Begonias, of great value for planting out-doors in the herbaceous border or shady nook in the lawn. No plants are easier grown.

The tubers planted out-doors in May will bloom in July, and continue to produce an abundance of large, brilliant colored flowers until frost cuts them down, or they may be planted in the house in March or April, and transplanted to the open ground as soon as the weather permits, and have them in bloom in June. They also make handsome pot plants for the house.

The flowers are large and exceedingly showy, many of them measuring more than four inches across. Price, per doz., 50c.

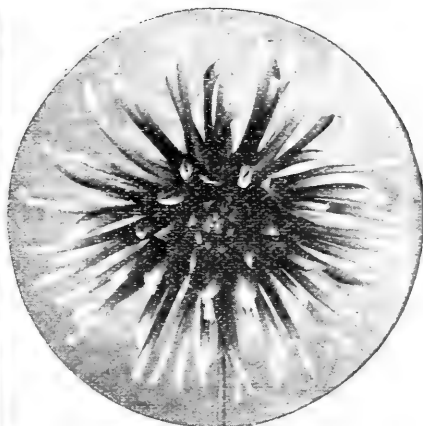
12 SUPERB DAHLIAS STRONG TUBERS, 20 CENTS EACH; \$2.00 PER DOZEN.



Countess of Lonsdale.



Mrs. Winters.



Mrs. H. J. Jones.

Countess of Lonsdale—The freest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Toward the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. Height three feet.

Cornucopia (Cactus)—A superb variety, petals very long and regular in form. Deep vermilion, shading darker. Flowers large and produced in profusion. Height three feet.

Dainty (Cactus)—Most fittingly described by its name. The dainty coloring baffles description, but may be partly described as a lemon base, shading to an exquisite rosy pink at the tips. It has the other good qualities of freedom of blooms. Height, four feet.

Floradora (Cactus)—A most valuable addition to the cactus list. A marvel of productiveness and of exquisite form. Deep blood red; very early. Height, three feet.

Kriemhilde—The color is fresh, delicate pink, shading to a deep rose-pink. The flowers, after being cut a short time, develop white petals at the center, giving it a beautiful pink and white contrast, producing flowers in abundance on long, stiff stems, which makes it an ideal variety for cut-flower purposes.

Mrs. W. K. Jewett—A large, finely formed flower, combining all qualities of a first-class flower. Petals long and narrow, curving forward and irregular in formation, giving a claw-like effect to the flower. Color a pleasing orange scarlet. Very long stems,

making it fine for cutting. A decided acquisition. Height, four feet.

Mrs. J. H. Jones—A beautiful Dahlia with long claw-like petals curving forward. Color bright vivid red, tipped and edged with pure white. Sometimes solid red, at others bluish white. One of the best to date. Height, five feet.

Mad. Dael (Mad. Van Den Dael)—An immense decorative Dahlia that has proven a favorite with all, and is justly entitled to first place among all the shell pinks. It is very large, and yet is chaste in form. Stems are exceptionally long and wiry, bringing the immense flowers above the foliage. Color soft shell pink. A noble Dahlia. Height, four feet.

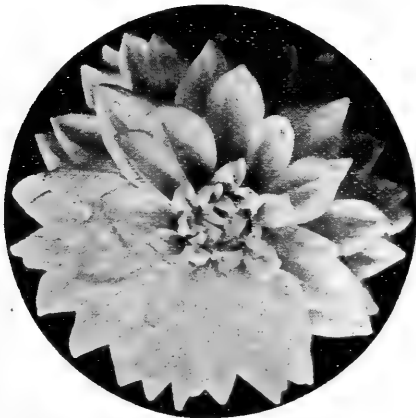
Mrs. Winters—This superb white Dahlia is now so generally and favorably known that an extensive description is not necessary. Always reliable, always satisfactory. As a white it has neither superior nor equal. Height, three feet.

Manzanola—In this new decorative Dahlia we have one of the most intense vivid reds of the Dahlia family. Flowers are large and finely formed, showing well above the foliage. A strong, healthy plant. Height, four feet.

Prof. Zacharias (Cactus)—Clear lemon yellow petals, long and straight; flowers well above the foliage. Height, four feet.

Souvenir Douzon (Decorative)—An immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. This one is undoubtedly the best red in the decorative section. Height, five feet.

10 DAHLIAS, DOUBLE OR SHOW, 15 CENTS EACH; \$1.50 PER DOZEN.



Ten show and fancy Dahlias. This set, cream of the older varieties and carries a wide range of colors. Each, 15c; \$1.50 doz.

Best Mixed Double Dahlias—Our mixture is made up from the best varieties of all classes of Double Dahlias, each variety being grown separately. Where

the purchaser is not particular about knowing the names this mixture gives at a low cost a superb assortment. These are finest field-grown and well ripened roots in mixture without names, but all extra choice double flowers of many distinct colors and shadings.

Queen of Yellows—Fine, clear yellow, a profuse and early bloomer. Height, three feet.

Snow—A beautiful pure white, long stem. Excellent for cutting. Height, four feet.

Salmon Queen—Buff salmon, rounded and full. Height, 4 feet.

Annie Moore—A fine variegated flower of medium size. Color, a beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white. Height, three feet.

A. L. Chase—Creamy white, streaked with purple; sometimes solid purple. Height, three feet.

Bon Ton—A fine ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red. An extra fine Dahlia. Height, four feet.

Eugene Teele—A very deep scarlet produced on long stems; valuable for cutting. Height, five feet.

Frank Smith—Rich dark maroon; sometimes tipped with pure white, shaded into pink. One of the best. Height, five feet.

Glori De Lyon—Pure white. The largest white Dahlia in cultivation; round as a ball. Height, three feet.

Lady Mildmay—A very beautiful flower. White ground shaded to pale lilac. Very large and full. A free bloomer. Height, three feet.

RUDBECKIA

Golden Glow—The most prolific and satisfactory hardy perennial of all yellow flowering sorts. Grows five to seven feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers are produced on long stems in enormous quantities, and resembles golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. Each, 10c; per doz., 75c.

**SHASTA DAISY**

A mixture of Burbank's new sorts—Alaska, California and Westralia. These new hybrids of Shasta Daisy give us different forms of flowers and much larger bloom, ranging in shape from fully double, to single and in color, from pure white to pale lemon yellow—some solid color, some prettily variegated with yellow discs. The plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any hardy perennial grown. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—A beautiful perennial. When in bloom it forms a symmetrical mass two or three feet in height, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high colored flowers. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

Gaillardia (Grandiflora)—Beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire summer. Flowers three inches in diameter. Center dark reddish-brown. Petals vary from scarlet-orange to crimson. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

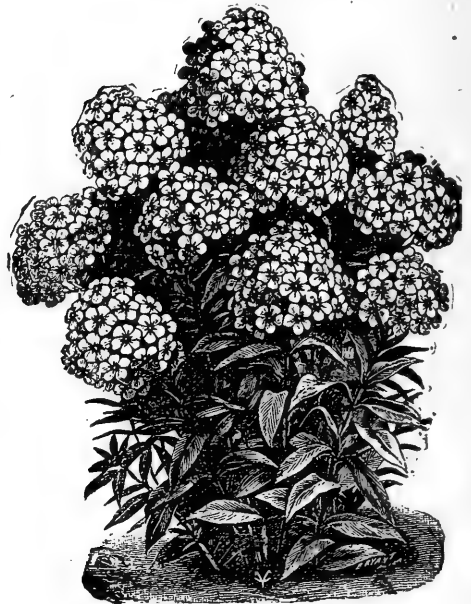
Hemerocallis (Lemon Lily)—A most useful variety, growing about two feet high, with clusters of lily-like flowers of a rich yellow; very sweet. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

Helenium (Sneezewort)—A fine late blooming plant, producing flowers of various colors of yellow and bronze, with brown center. Continues in bloom after severe frost. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—A beautiful hardy border plant. Grows 30 inches high, and produces its bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut, and should be grown in quantity whenever flowers are wanted for table decoration. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

PHLOXES

Tall Choice Perennial Varieties



Hardy Phloxes have long been so popular that it is rare to find a garden without a collection of at least a few of the many beautiful varieties now in cultivation. No plant is more attractive or more useful, either for the adornment of the garden or for supplying cut flowers.

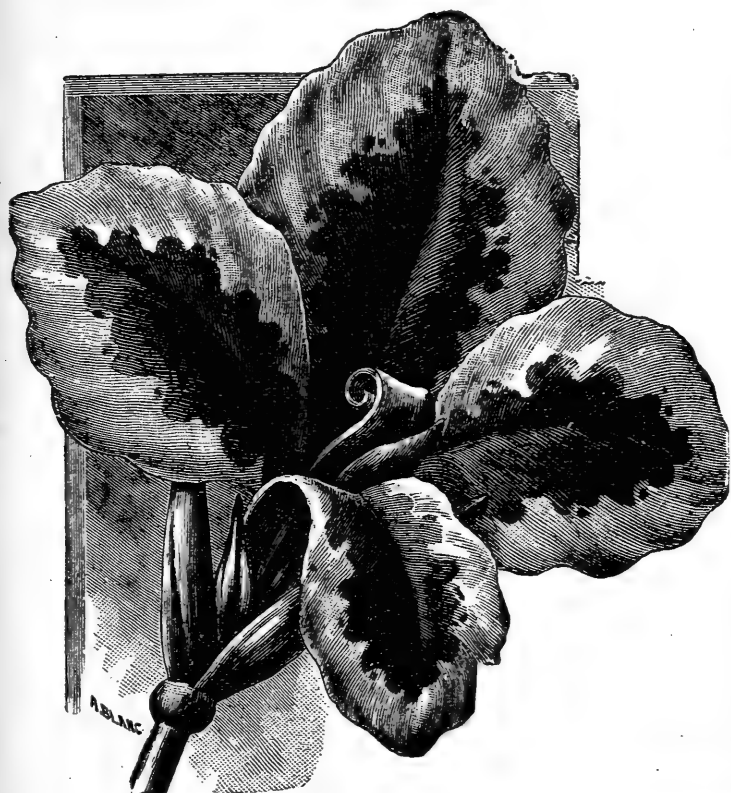
The gardener's art has succeeded wonderfully in producing varieties which are marvels of beauty, both as to size of blossoms and variety, richness and delicacy of color.

To those not familiar with these plants we desire to say that they are perfectly hardy, and succeed well in almost any kind of soil. Small plants are usually selected to start with, as they increase rapidly in size, not in height so much, which is from 2 to 3 feet, but in the number of flower stems, which multiply year after year. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

HOLLYHOCKS

Arranged in clumps or interspersed among shrubbery, produce an effect which is striking and pleasing beyond description.

Choice Double—Strong roots from open ground. Each 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.



Canna

Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

GRAND NOVELTY CANNAS

We offer the dry roots only, and make shipments, weather permitting, from January 'till June.

Canna roots, or tubers, more properly speaking, on arrival, should be placed in shallow boxes, and started in sphagnum or other green moss, thoroughly watered and allowed to remain until they have grown 6 to 9 inches high, then placed in pots, or the open ground, if danger of frost is past.

King Humbert—In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, will measure 6 inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red markings, while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery bronze with brownish green markings. Bold and effective. Makes a gorgeous effect when planted in a mass; 5 feet. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

David Harum—Strong, robust grower, and one of the freest blooming varieties. Flowers of large size, with well-rounded petals of good substance. Color bright vermilion-scarlet, dotted with crimson spots; foliage bronze. Each, 10c; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Express (The Geranium Canna)—Color scarlet-crimson; the clusters are large and compact; foliage green. Dwarf habit, fine for edging or bedding. 2 to 2½ feet. Each, 10c; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Florence Vaughan—Five feet. Large trusses of canary yellow flowers heavily dotted with deep orange scarlet; broad, heavy, bright green foliage. Doz., 35c.

Egandale—Four feet. Bronze foliage. Considered by experts the best in this class. Strong, compact flower spikes. Colors currant red; the finest bedding Canna of its color. Each, 10c.

The Express—2¼ feet. Bright scarlet crimson. Large broad flowers in immense trusses; first size. Each, 10c.

Chas. Henderson—4 feet. Crimson flowers. Good bedder. Roots winter well. Each, 10c.

Secrétaire Chebanne—Large flowers of very rich orange salmon color with reddish pink shadings. Fine bedder and free bloomer; 3 to 4 feet. Each, 10c.

Italia—Enormous flowers eight inches across, of bright orange scarlet with broad golden yellow border, very free bloomer; 7 feet. Each, 10c.

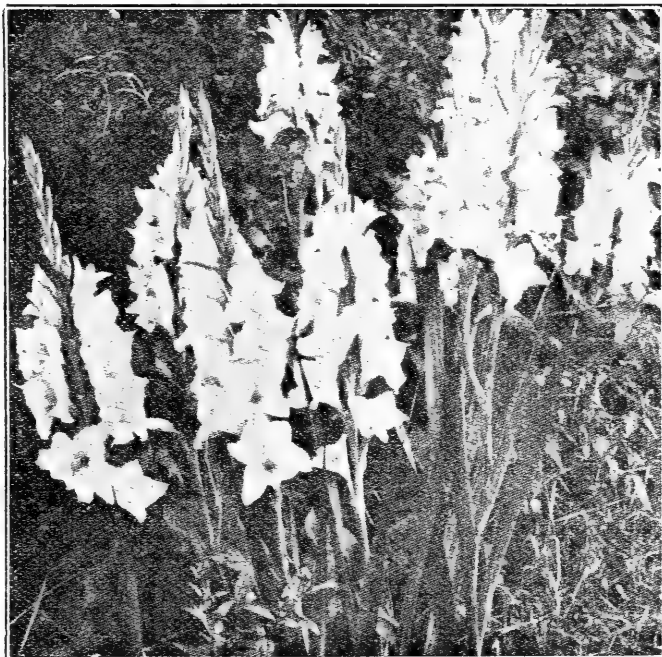
Mixed Cannas—Of these you will get cannas with red flowers when ordering red shades, and with yellow flowers when ordering yellow shades, while bronze leaved refers only to the foliage, and does not promise any special color of flowers.

First size plants, from 2½ inch pots, postpaid—Each, 15c; 3 for 35c; per doz., \$1.25.

Second size plants, from 3 inch pots, by express—Each, 15c; 3 for 40c; per doz., \$1.50.

Third size, strong plants, from 4 inch pots, by express; ready May 15, that will commence to bloom in a short while—Each, 25c; 3 for 65c; per doz., \$2.50.

For Canna Beds, Round—7 feet in diameter requires 19 plants; 10 feet in diameter requires 37 plants; 13 feet in diameter requires 61 plants.



GLADIOLUS

One of the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed borders, but more gorgeous effects may be had by massing in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April to June.

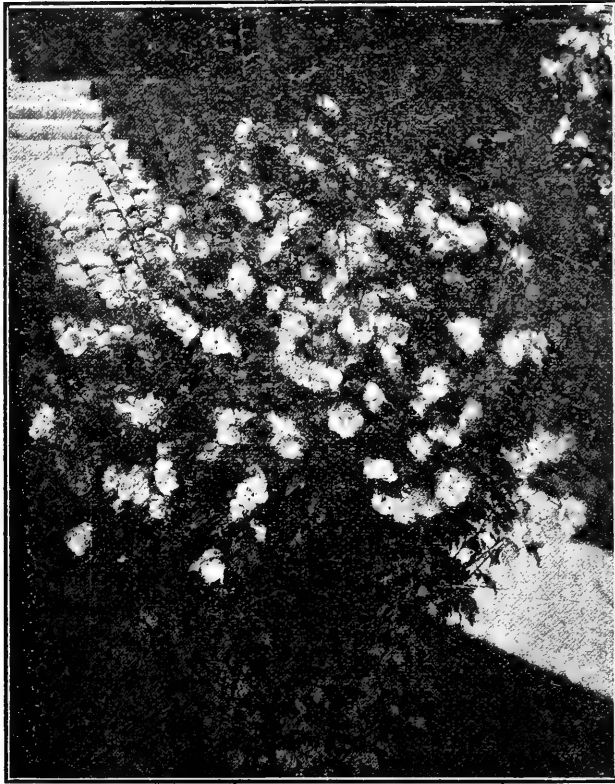
If by mail, add 10c per dozen for postage.

Scarlet and Crimson—Each, 4c; per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.50.

White and Light—Each, 4c; per doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.00.

MADERIA VINE ROOTS

On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade it affords, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more. 20c lb.; 3 lbs., 50c.



Altheas

ALTHEAS

Altheas bloom late in August and September, at a time when we have so few field flowers. Flowers are large and brightly colored, much like the Hibiscus in form. Each, 50c.

Double Rose, Double White, Double Variegated, Pink and White, Double Purple, Tota Alba, Single White.

PHILADELPHUS (Syringa)

Coronarius (Garland Syringa)—A fine old shrub of medium size, that blooms among the earliest of the family, in very graceful sprays. Its large white flowers are delightfully scented. Each, 50c.

SPIREA

Van Houeti—One of the most beautiful of all the hedge plants. One mass of white when in bloom, and still beautiful in form and foliage until frost removes the leaves. Each, 50c.

PRIVET

California—Undoubtedly the most popular of all hedge plants. One mass of white when in bloom. 15 to 18 inch plants, \$5.00 per 100; \$40 per 1000. 18 to 24 inch plants, \$6.00 per 100; \$50 per 1000.

BOSTON IVY

Robusta Purpurea (New)—Of strong and vigorous growth. The foliage is somewhat different from the regular Boston Ivy, the leaves being of a blue purple with a shining gloss finish. It will make double the growth of the Veitchii and is just as hardy. Two-year-old dormant plants, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. By express.

WISTARIA

Magnifica—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes, of a pale lavender color. Each, 25c.

JAPANESE CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS LARGE FLOWERING. Hardy Vines.

Henryi—This is the finest of all white Clematis. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy-white. 50c each.

Jackmanni—The best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. This plant is free in its form of growth and an abundant and successive bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Flowers are large of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. 50c each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATI

Hardy Vine—Covered in August and September with a sheet of clustered snow-white bloom of the most delicious fragrance. No other vine so completely covers itself with flowers. An arbor or portico over which this Clematis is trained is a wall of white for the time being, and what makes it more the striking is that nearly all other vines have ceased blooming at that time. Perfectly hardy; grows rapidly. Fine Vines, 15c Each; 2 for 25c.

HONEYSUCKLES

Hall's Japan—White and creamy yellow; fragrant; blooms the whole season. 75c each.

Monthly Fragrant—Red and yellow; very fragrant. Blooms all summer. 25c each.

GRAPE VINES, HARDY

(For outdoor planting.)

Concord—Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.

Moore's Early—Each, 10c; per doz. \$1.

Columbia—Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.



CLEMATIS PANICULATI.

Beautiful Hardy Roses

The most satisfactory of all flowering plants, making a permanent improvement which is constantly growing in value. The lower priced roses below named are growing plants in from 2 to 2½-inch pots, while the larger sizes are strong hardy, mostly outdoor grown, two-year-old plants which have been kept dormant. These can be planted outside early in the spring before it is safe to set out plants that are growing in pots, and are ready to begin blooming almost as soon as set out.

In Preparing a Rose Bed—Select a sunny location guarded from cold north winds, if possible. Dig out the beds to a depth of two or three feet and about three feet in width; then refill the trench with a mixture of soil (any good, fertile soil will do) and well rotted cow manure, making provision for good drainage if location is not naturally drained. Time should be allowed for this filling to settle, the final top surface being an inch or two below the edges of the bed. Do not raise the surface of Rose beds above the surrounding surface. They suffer less from drought when left level with the turf.

Plant Your Roses in the center, being very particular to press and tamp the soil firmly around the roots; and soaking the bed thoroughly at the finish. The Everbloomers may be set 18 inches apart, the Hybrid Perpetuals about 2 feet. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to Roses of all sorts.

American Beauty—The grandest rose grown and without a doubt the most popular rose in America. It is a perfect hardy, ever-blooming rose, producing, in great profusion, flowers immense in size, rich in color, exquisite in form, and wonderful in fragrance. It is a quick, bushy grower and a continuous bloomer. Buds magnificent, large and deep; flowers very double and of exquisite rich, rosy-crimson color.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color, delicate creamy white; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer, one of the choicest and most trustworthy garden roses.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading; very large, double and of superb form.

Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Marshal P. Wilder—Bright cherry-carmine, very fragrant; one of the freest bloomers.

Price—All roses from 3-inch pots—Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.



Papa Gontier—A desirable cut flower variety, as well as a good bedding rose; attractive carmine crimson.

Capt. Christy—Splendid form, very double, borne on erect stems; color, delicate flesh-pink; deeper shade at center; free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki—A strong growing, extremely hardy new variety with large, heavy foliage. The glory of this plant, however, is its flowers, which are immense in size, and an ordinary plant will produce hundreds of magnificent flowers which are full, very deep and double and of splendid substance; petals broad, long and pointed. Color, snow-white, without a tinge of yellow, pink or any other colors. Often called White American Beauty.

Grus an Tepitz—One of the brightest colored roses known. When first opened it is a dark, rich crimson, quickly changing to a bright scarlet. Blooms continually.

Ulrich Brunner—Rich, glowing crimson scarlet; flowers of exquisite shape.

General Jacqueminot—Hold first place among the dark red roses. Rich crimson scarlet.

Crimson Baby Rambler—A little beauty, rich crimson blooms like the tall Crimson Rambler.

CLIMBING RAMBLER ROSES

SPLENDID FOR COVERING PORCHES, TRELISES, SCREENS, FENCES, ETC.

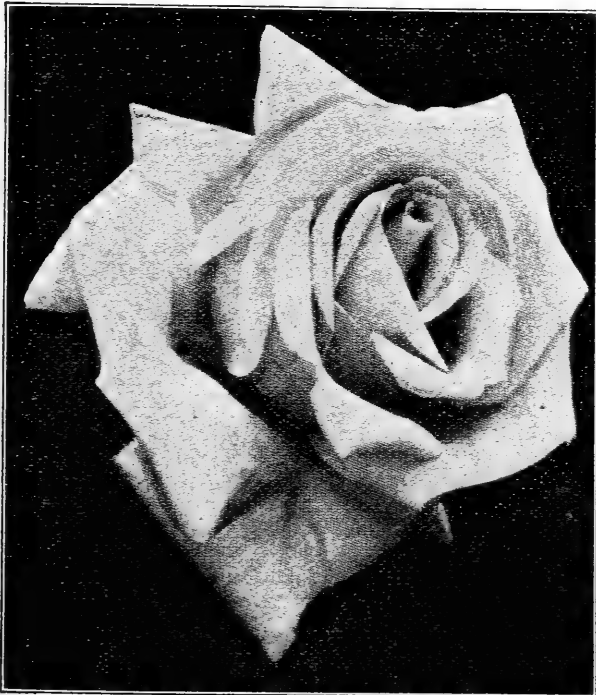
Crimson Rambler—The finest and most famous climbing rose in cultivation. It is perfectly hardy and an exceedingly vigorous, hardy grower, making shoots from 10 to 20 feet high in a single season. The flowers are a rich, vivid crimson, borne in magnificent pyramidal clusters, each cluster a perfect bouquet in itself. When in full bloom, the bush is completely covered with flowers from top to bottom.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, shading to rose color; double flowers in large clusters; vigorous; very rapid growing; blooms late.

Prairie Queen—Extra large; free bloomer; flowers extra large; color, bright rose, sometimes striped white. Deservedly popular.

Seven Sisters—The beloved old-fashioned, perfectly hardy anywhere, climbing rose. In color it changes from crimson to white, passing successively through all shades.

Dorothy Perkins (Pink Rambler)—Of great hardiness, vigor, beauty and freedom of bloom. Stands severest winters unprotected; grows often ten to twelve feet in one season; blooms in clusters; fine shell-pink in color; large for the class; very lasting; fragrant; foliage, deep green.



Frau Karl Druschki

SEED CORN

It pays to renew your seed stock of Field Corn. Varieties offered have all been grown from finest select stock seed.

RIVAL BRAND SEED CORN

Iowa Gold Mine—90 Days. Is very early, ripening only a few days later than **Pride of the North**; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. **Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.**

Improved Leaming—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days, and makes a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its strong vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains, being so deep, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears. **Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.**

Iowa Silver Mine—A fine white corn, growing about seven or eight feet high. Every stalk bears a good ear—sometimes two and three. The ears are long and uniform, often ten to twelve inches in length, with usually eighteen rows of deep, pure white grain. The cob is small and well filled out at the end. It is a remarkably heavy cropper, and is sure to please all who give it a trial. **Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.**

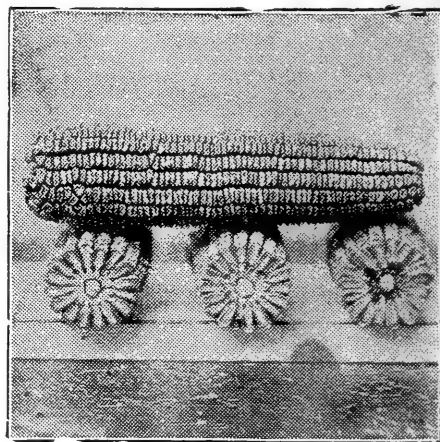
Pride of Cuba—A 90-day corn that yields a larger amount per acre on poor ground than any other corn in cultivation. In strong, rich soil it has no superior. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long; has from 22 to 26 rows; bearing from one to three good ears to the stalk; very deep kernel. Ears filled out at both ends so cob cannot be seen. This corn planted in July has been known to mature. It will out-yield many of the larger varieties; will stand closer planting than any other sort; unsurpassed feeding. **Pk., 80c; bu., \$2.50.**

Reid's Yellow Dent has a light yellow color, with medium sized ears, deep kernels, and a large germ. It is a medium early maturing corn, with a small cob, and a small shank that makes it very easy to husk.

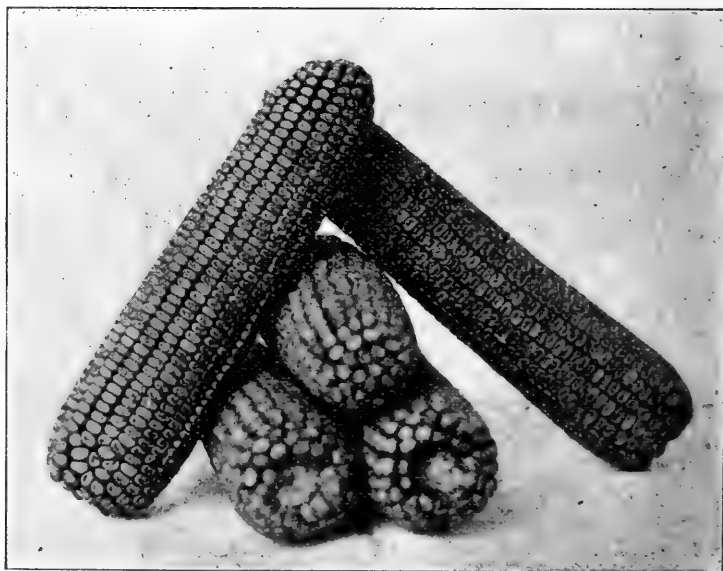
This is one of the oldest breeds of corn, and consequently breeds very true to type. It is particularly well adapted to good rich land, so if you have any sod ground or strong land you should certainly plant this corn, for no other breed will give you the bushels per acre under such conditions. **Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.**



Pride of Cuba



Iowa Silver Mine.



Reid's Yellow Dent.

In spite of the large yield of corn in the year 1912, the per cent of desirable corn for seed is very small. Owing to early frosts the late corn was badly damaged and the germination injured. Practically all of the bottom corn was damaged by frosts before maturing and not good for seed at all. Many fields are not producing the good quality ears, as was expected, and much corn is chaffy and not matured.

For these reasons the farmer must be as careful of his selection of corn for seed as last year, when the conditions were so adverse.

All seed corn offered by us is thoroughly matured, carefully selected, graded, and tested. We offer nothing but seed of high germination and good vitality. Our **Seed Corn** will produce a **Good Crop**.

SEED CORN—Continued

St. Charles—An old, well-known white variety. Is peculiarly adapted to bottom land, but does well on prairie or upland in a favorable season. A valuable sort for ensilage, owing to its heavy leaf growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on a red cob, with 18 to 24 rows. We always have a large demand for this variety from customers everywhere. Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.

Pride of the North—A very early Dent variety, grown everywhere. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears are short, 12 to 16 rowed, and carry grains clear to the tip. On good corn land it will yield as much as any larger eared variety; owing to its small size it can be planted closer. Its chief use, however, is for planting late in the season. About 90-day. Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.

Golden Beauty—100 days. This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of brightest golden yellow with grains of remarkable size, small cob, filled out completely to the extreme end. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.

Diamond Joe's Big White—This wonderful new variety of white corn has been on the market about five years and in that time has made thousands of friends. Yields more bushels of big fine corn than any other in cultivation. Pk., 70c; bu., \$2.00.

90-Day Red—A true dark red early corn; ears 8 to 10 inches long; well filled, deep grain, small cob. A heavy yielding, early corn. Is a sure prize winner. We have only a limited stock. Our own introduction and can only be obtained from us. Pk., \$1.10; bu., \$3.00.

EVERGREEN SUGAR FODDER CORN

Best ensilage corn for green fodder. This makes the very sweetest and best ensilage or fodder corn, being far more nutritious than field corn. Cattle and stock of all kinds will eat every part of both the stalks and leaves from the fact that it is so very sweet and nutritious. Not prepaid, pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00. Sacked free.

POPCORN**BIG MONEY IN LITTLE THINGS.**

Very often there is good money in "little things" which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

Popcorn brings a very much higher price either shelled or on the ear than any other corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in event of an active market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

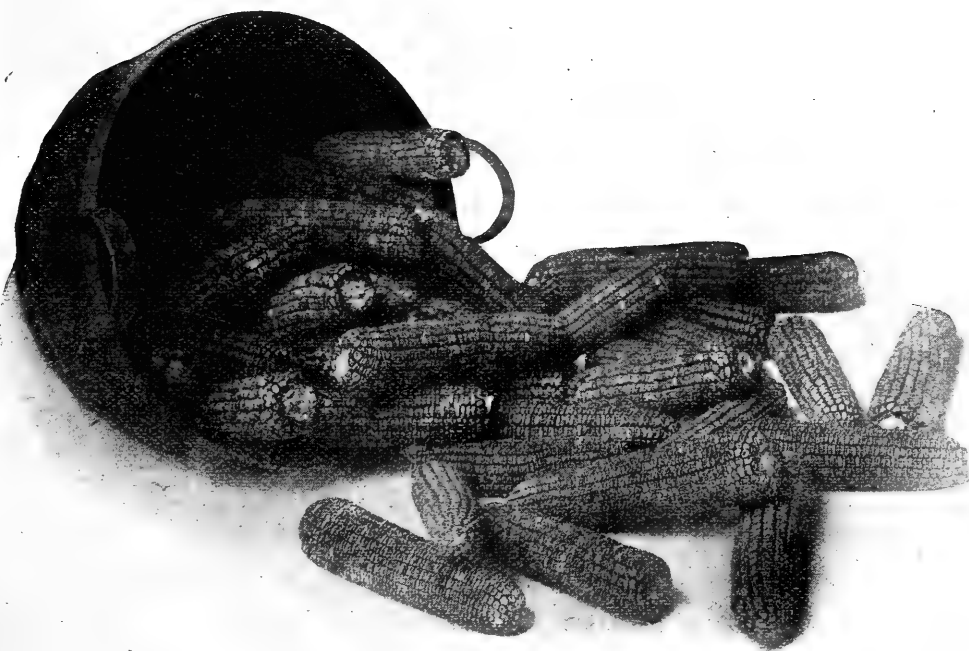
Boys and girls can grow an acre or two of Popcorn and dispose of the product to their neighbors or to the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can easily be earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children? It will afford them pleasure and profit.

25c per quart.

NOTICE

Our Seed Corn is not the ordinary commercial grades, but all varieties are carefully selected and tested.

We do not have a grower who raises more than one variety, which insures pure seed.



Golden Beauty

GRASS AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT

Our seeds are up to standard of the Pure Seed Law of the State of Missouri.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choice a line of **GRASS SEEDS** and **FIELD SEEDS** as any market in the West. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to reclean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best shape.

There are no seeds offered that are freer from foul seed than ours. Our prices will be found as low as any in the Northwest.

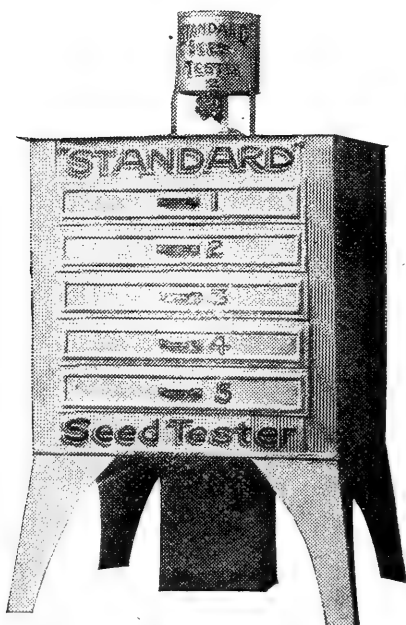
Anything in the above line you have to offer send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you highest market price.

WE CARRY ALFALFA, ALSIKE, BUCKWHEAT, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, BROMUS INERMIS, CLOVER, DWARF ESSEX RAPE, LAWN GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, RYE, GRASS, SUNFLOWER, SPELTZ, or EMMER.

We want to buy anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.

CLOVER AND GRASSES

The Clover and Grass seed we handle are clean and free of all foul and obnoxious weed seed. We invite every one interested to call and inspect our stocks before buying elsewhere.



We have one of these Seed Testers constantly. WHEN YOU BUY YOUR SEEDS FROM US YOU RUN NO RISK. IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY ON RECEIPT AND EXAMINATION YOU MAY RETURN THEM AT OUR EXPENSE AND MONEY PAID FOR THEM WILL BE REFUNDED.

PLEASE NOTE—Prices of Clover and Timothy are subject to fluctuations of the market. Buyers should write for firm and lowest prices before buying, which we quote by return mail, then there is sure to be no misunderstanding.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa Clover—This grand clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well-drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots searching for moisture sink deep into the ground bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Three crops are often cut in one season, and

from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 lbs. will sow three acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be planted with a light nurse crop of barley, speltz or wheat. The stock we handle is the very best of hardy Northern-grown seed. We offer at present some choice Western-grown seed and imported seed at prices ranging from \$10 to \$11 per bushel, subject to market changes.

Medium Red Clover—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre; more is used on old soil than on new.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—The most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of 8 pounds per acre, when used alone.

Rape, Dwarf Essex—A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a clover crop, and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which, when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

Many farmers are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasture, in connection with the stalks.

One pound, 15c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs. and over, 8c per lb. For larger lots, write for special prices.

LITTLE GIANT SEEDER

(Fiddlebow)



Improved Little Giant Seeder.

Strongest, Lightest and Easiest Running.

Best and cheapest Crank Seeder made in the quality of work done and durability. Will not get out of order nor be affected by dampness of the weather. Distributes all kinds of fertilizer, land plaster, ashes and seeds. We have sold it for years with good satisfaction. (See illustration.)

No. 1 (Fiddle-Bow)	\$1.25
No. 3 (Crank)	1.25
No. 4 (Crank) smaller than No. 3	1.00
Tinhorn or Lightning Seeders	1.00

White Clover—A small perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, and can be grown anywhere. Can be used to great advantage in pasturing mixtures. Sow in spring, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

Bromus Inermis (Awnless Brome Grass)—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat, cold and drought better than any other of our cultivated grasses. It is especially adapted to the Northwest. It grows with great rapidity and produces heavy hay crops and luxuriant pastures. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients. Sow about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

English Blue Grass (Meadow Fescue)—In just a few years this grass has come to the front like magic. This is due to the fact that it is a success everywhere on all kinds of land and never freezes out. It comes early in the spring, is green all summer and lasts until late autumn. It's a nutritious pasture and a valuable hay crop, too. It's a perennial. 2 to 3 feet high, and heads out in June.

Buckwheat—Japanese, per bu., \$1.50; Silver Hull, per bu., \$1.50; common, per bu., \$1.50.

Italian Rye Grass—This grass, though but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid winter pasture if left to cure on the ground.

Cow Peas are fast superseding all other crops in middle and southern latitudes for soiling, and are one of the leading crops for hay. It has been estimated that a good crop of Cow Peas plowed under will equal in nitrogen twenty tons of stable manure per acre. There is not a surer or more economical method of improving soil than plowing under leguminous crops, and nothing is superior for this purpose to Cow Peas. Sow in May, June or July, at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, broadcast, or in a wheat drill.



Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass—The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring, and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer comes directly from Kentucky in car lots and is fresh, clean and pure.



Red Clover

Orchard Grass—This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

Timothy—This well-known grass is the best of all grasses for hay. Succeeds very well on all kinds of soil, but is well adapted to moderately moist land.

Red Top—This grass is especially suited to low, wet, spouty lands; is in fact the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our northern winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its network of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

German Millet—This is the variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months; of very strong growth. Fifty pounds to the bushel; one bushel to the acre.

Kaffir Corn—This is especially desirable for planting where the summers are hot and dry. The stout stalks grow stiffly erect from six to ten feet in height. The stalks and blades cure into good fodder and are also desirable to furnish green forage during summer months. The seed is borne in a loose branching head ten to twelve inches in length at the top of the stalk. On good land Kaffir Corn will yield fifty bushels per acre. The seeds are esteemed for feeding to both stock and poultry.

Sorghum (Sugar Cane for Fodder)—The greatest of all forage and fodder plants. It will yield two crops of fodder and a good fall pasture in one season. Roots deep into the subsoil and stands drouths that often destroy other crops. As a rough provender it is unsurpassed. Sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These Field Peas are entirely different to the Cow Pea, requiring to be sown early in the spring, making their crop ready for cutting in May or June.

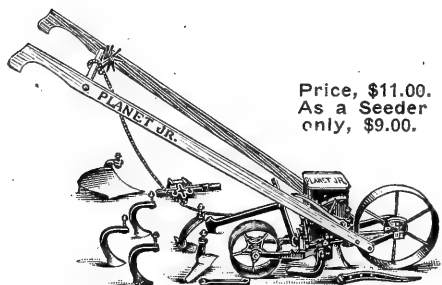
Speltz or Emmer (The Valuable New Grain from Russia)—It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. But it is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone.

Barley, Beardless—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre. Per bu., \$1.25.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

Space will not permit us to show all the Planet Jr. Tools, but we will gladly send a complete catalogue, **FREE** on application, and you can rely upon getting bottom prices on these goods from us.

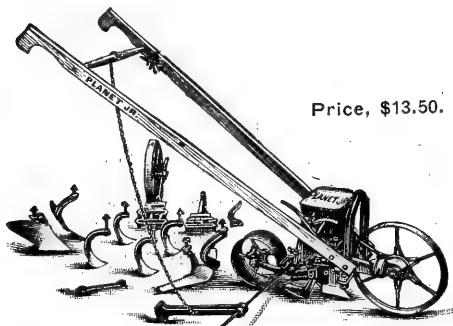
"PLANET JR." No. 4 COMBINED SEED DRILL, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



Price, \$11.00.
As a Seeder
only, \$9.00.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a singlewheel hoe, garden-plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

"PLANET JR." No. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



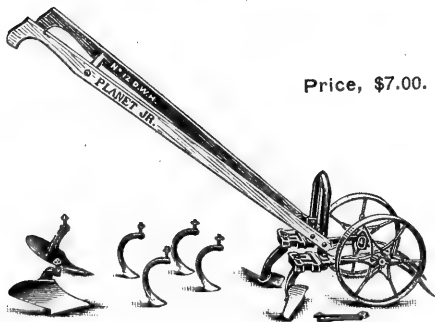
Price, \$13.50.

This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

As a drill it is almost identical with the No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart and has the same automatic device for throwing out of gear and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seed in either hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe, it is identical with the No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the best machine on the market. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

"PLANET JR." No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

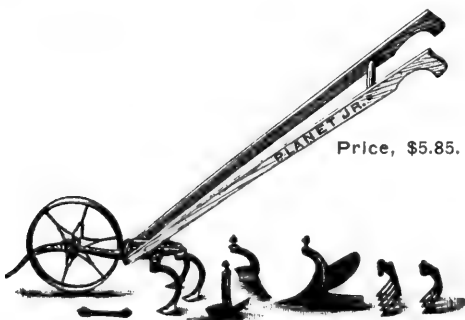


Price, \$7.00.

This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is steel, with ample room for tool adjustment and can be set three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel.

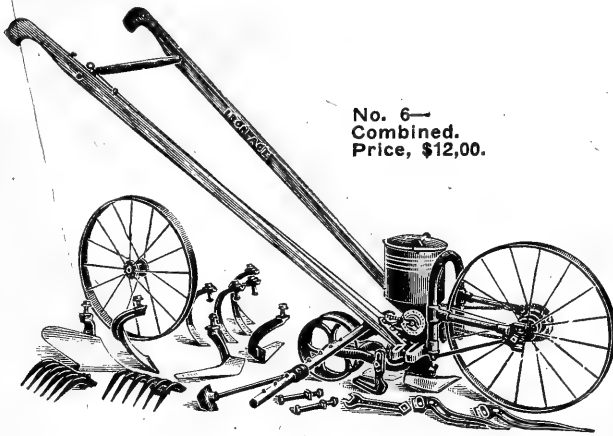
The tools shown and sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and others can be added as wanted.

"PLANET JR." No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.



Price, \$5.85.

This single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage.



No. 6—
Combined.
Price, \$12.00.

THEY DO A DAY'S WORK IN 60 MINUTES.

The first two tools shown here are our No. 6 Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, and No. 1 which is the Double and Single Wheel Hoe part of the No. 6. With the

IRON AGE

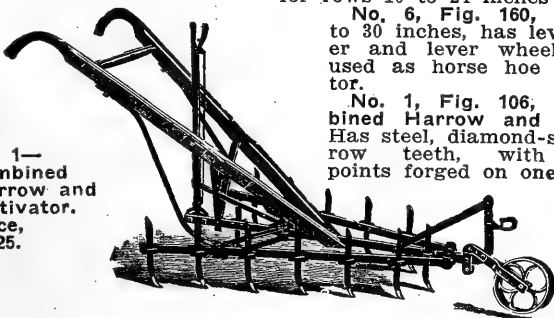
No. 6, you can open the furrow, sow the seed in continuous row or drop it in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, cover the seed and roll the soil and mark the next row in one operation. Then removing the seeder attachment, you can use the Wheel Hoe with two wheels astride the row or with one wheel between the rows. You can hoe close to young, tender plants, cultivate, weed, level the soil, open furrows, and cover them or ridge your crop. You can plow in some soils. You can buy the tool in its simplest form and add Seeder, Fertilizer, Disc and other attachments for special kinds of work as you need them. Anyone can operate them from the small boy up. Many women make their own gardens with them. Many practical business and professional men turn "back to nature" with them and get a great deal of real pleasure out of them. Many mechanics or laborers have their own kitchen gardens in this way, spending but an hour a day with the wheel hoe. Thousands of market gardeners find these tools invaluable because they can work quick and close.

The frame is steel, bicycle construction—also, the 16-inch wheel, which is high enough to ride holes and dead furrows easily and carries the frame work above the growing crop. Besides the combinations shown, it will be furnished as No. 7, Drill only. Price, \$9.00; No. 14, Drill with Hoes and Teeth, only, \$10.50; No. 3 Wheel Hoe with Hoes only, \$4.25; No. 14 Wheel Hoes and Teeth, \$5.50.

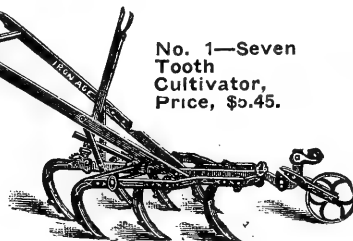
MARKET GARDENERS AND GENERAL FARMERS

Find it necessary to have One Horse Hoes and Cultivators that can be used in crops which must be grown far apart. These tools must be easily and quickly adjustable for various width rows and to meet growing conditions of each crop.

No. 1—
Combined
Harrow and
Cultivator.
Price,
\$5.25.



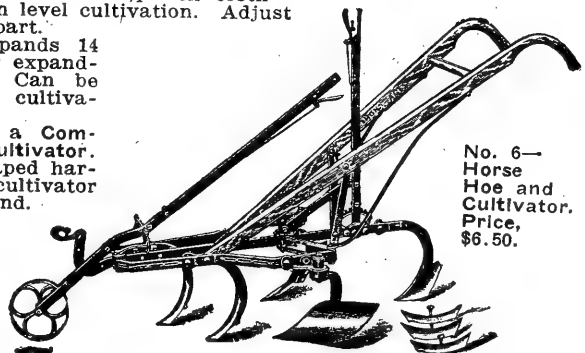
No. 1—Seven
Tooth
Cultivator,
Price, \$5.45.



No. 1, Fig. 57 in our 7-tooth cultivator with lever expander. Equipped with 2-inch or 1 1/4-inch teeth—fine for first workings or in level cultivation. Adjust for rows 10 to 24 inches apart.

No. 6, Fig. 160, expands 14 to 30 inches, has lever expander and lever wheel. Can be used as horse hoe or cultivator.

No. 1, Fig. 106, is a Combined Harrow and Cultivator. Has steel, diamond-shaped harrow teeth, with cultivator points forged on one end.



No. 6—
Horse
Hoe and
Cultivator.
Price,
\$6.50.

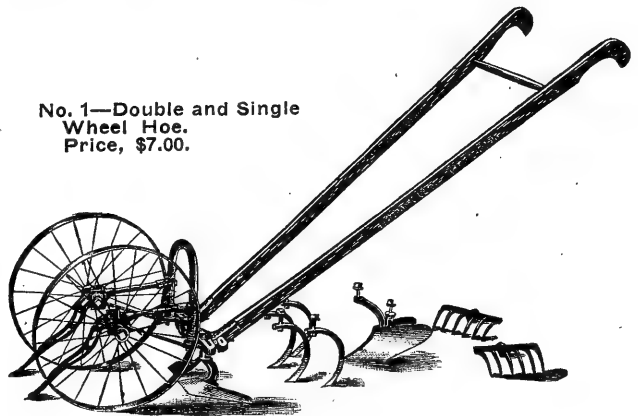
A BETTER GARDEN

Is possible to every man that uses a wheel hoe for the frequent and thorough cultivation necessary. This is practically impossible with the old-fashioned hoe and the old way was hard work. The modern way is to plant in long rows, as close as the crop will stand and go through with the wheel hoe ten times where you did once before, and much easier. No weeds can get the best of you when you use these modern tools and you hold the moisture in the ground.



Works in factory during day. Makes garden after hours. It would be impossible without the Wheel Hoe.

No. 1—Double and Single
Wheel Hoe.
Price, \$7.00.



IRON AGE HORSE HOES AND CULTIVATORS

Can be purchased in their simplest form and added to as you find the need for more convenience for operating and for doing other kinds of work. They have high, steel frame—run steady and free from trash. Hoe standards are steel and hoes adjusted sideways and at different angles.

Ask for Complete Iron Age Anniversary Catalog.

Rival Brand Poultry Supplies

RIVAL BRAND CHICK FEED
CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL
MICA-GRIT

GROUND DRIED BLOOD
SCRATCH SCREENINGS
BEEF SCRAPS

RIVAL BRAND EGG FORCE
GROUND BONE
407 CHICK FEED

TO BE FED THE FIRST THREE WEEKS

Our 407 Chick Food is absolutely the best that experience can suggest or money can buy. Our feed is all ground and mixed by machinery by a special device of our own making, which insures all feed to be uniform and every bag the same. This is not a mixture of sand and dirt, but is made up of re-cleaned grain cracked and re-cleaned again to get out all flour and dust and insure you against waste. 407 feed is made especially for baby chicks from the time they are hatched to three or four weeks old, and will raise more chicks than any feed on the market. Feed dry.

Large Size Sample pkt. \$0.25
 100 lbs. 2.50

RIVAL BRAND CHICK FEED

This mixture is manufactured to supply the demand for a uniform feed for baby chicks. It is made of wheat, kaffir corn, millet, corn, charcoal, grits, bone and meat ground and screened and mixed in proper proportion to give chicks sound, healthy bodies to make flesh, bone and feathers, in a shorter length of time than when an ordinary feed is used.

Price, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

RIVAL BRAND EGG FORCE

A careful preparation of clean grains, wheat, kaffir corn, barley, etc., beef scraps and bone. A perfectly balanced ration for poultry, and especially for fowls not allowed free and natural range for the taking and selection of foods.

The bone grits supply lime for the shell, gluten for the eggs, as well as performing the mechanical function of grinding the food in the craw.

The meat meal supplies the often deficient protein essential to make hens lay and to promote growth of the fowl. Keep your hens laying and your broilers healthy and growing by feeding Rival Poultry Food. Price, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.; \$1.10 per 50 lbs.; 60c per 25 lbs. Feed dry.

UNMIXED GRAINS.

Prices named are those in effect on issuing of this catalogue. Subject to market changes.

	Price 100 lbs.
Cracked Kaffir Corn	\$1.75
Wheat	2.00
Cracked Wheat	2.25
Corn	1.25
Cracked Corn	1.35
Barley	2.50
Buckwheat	3.00
Hemp	6.00
Chick Millet	2.40
Hog Millet	3.00
Cracked Peas	3.00
Sunflower	6.00
Speltz	2.25

Charcoal—To keep fowls in a healthy state a regulator of some kind must be fed. Nothing takes the place of charcoal in this respect, as it purifies the blood, aids digestion and tones up the whole system. No matter whether your fowls are young or old, give them an occasional feed of charcoal. Two sizes, fine and coarse. 50-lb. sack, \$1.30; 100-lb. sack, \$2.50.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL.

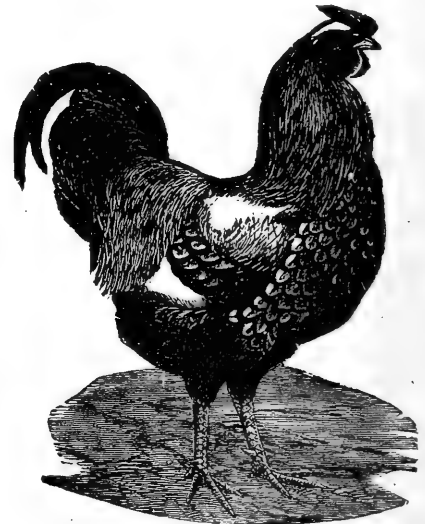
The most frequent cause of hens not laying is the absence in the food of carbonate of lime. As crushed oyster shell is practically pure carbonate of lime, it supplies, when fed to poultry, the most essential element, and greatly aids in the formation of the egg. Per 100 lb. bag, 90c.

ADVANTAGES GAINED BY THE USE OF OYSTER SHELL.

It prevents cholera; it keeps the poultry healthy; it makes hens lay an egg a day; it prevents soft shell eggs; it prevents hens eating their eggs; it makes the egg shell strong enough to carry without breaking; it contains many essential components of the egg; makes the eggs larger and heavier. When you buy 100 lbs. of Rival Brand Crushed Oyster Shells, you get 100 lbs. of shells, not 15 to 20 lbs. of dust and dirt mixed in, as our brand is specially cleaned. To get best results

in poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full, so that the fowls can have access to them at all times. Put up in 100 lb. bags. Our price, bags included, 90c per 100 lbs.; 10 bag lots and over, 80c per 100 lbs.

Crushed Clam Shell—Thicker, harder than oyster shell and is used quite extensively on that account, acting both as a food and a grit. Costs us more money than oyster shell, but the freight charges are less and we are able to offer it at a special price of 65c per 100 lbs., bags included; 10-bag lots and over, 60c per 100 lbs.



Cockerels For Sale.

Mica Crystal Grit—Hens having no teeth should be kept constantly supplied with some sharp material to grind and masticate their food. Mica Crystal Grit is not only sharp and hard, but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and contributes largely to the health and productive power of the fowl. We have both hen, pigeon and chick size. State which is wanted. Price, 100-lb. sack, \$1.00.

Crushed or Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shells and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yard. 5 lbs., 20c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Fine Bone Meal—Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Ground Beef Scraps—To be mixed with wet feed. Fine for keeping poultry in healthy, thriving condition and to aid in increasing egg production. 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Ground Meat Meal—A valuable preparation for mixing with wet feed, supplying nitrogenous and fatty ingredients, especially in winter and spring. 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Blood Meal—Per 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Short Cut Alfalfa—A standard green food invaluable for egg production. Can be fed either with mashed food, used in the trough by itself, and is excellent to scatter in brooders, or where young chicks run. 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.75.

ASK FOR CONKEY'S FREE POULTRY REMEDY CATALOGUE.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies



CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Poultry cannot be profitable unless they are in a healthy condition. We offer a specific remedy for each disease. The importance of prevention by the use of a germicide, like Nox-i-cide, should not be underestimated. This line is complete and very reliable.

Conkey's Roup Remedy—For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be effected. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—Placed in drinking water. Directions on every box. Two sizes, 25c and 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Powder—Will successfully kill body lice on fowls. 5 oz. package, 10c, (postpaid, 15c); 15 oz. pkg., 25c, (postpaid, 40c); 3-lb. pkg., 50c.

Conkey's Lice Liquid—Will kill mites and acts as a disinfectant. Applied to walls, roosts and crevices with a brush or sprayer. Qt., 35c; 1/2 gal., 60c; gal., \$1.00. Cannot be sent by mail.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—For fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease or during moulting season. Price, 25c, (postpaid, 30c).

Conkey's Poultry Laxative—Price, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Laying Tonic—Not a food, but a medicinal preparation to increase egg production. Keeps hens in the best laying condition. 1 1/2 lb. package, 25c; 3/4 lb. pkg., 50c; 7 lb. pkg., \$1.00; 25 lb. pail, \$3.00.

Conkey's Noxicide—A wonderful disinfectant and germicide. Fine for many purposes—cleaning incubators and brooders, washing founts and troughs and spraying wherever germs are present. Pt., 35c; qt., 60c; 1/2 gal., 90c; gal., \$1.50. Not mailable.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy—Price, 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy—Price, 50c, (postpaid, 55c).

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy—Price, 50c, (postpaid, 55c).

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy—Price, 50c, (postpaid, 55c).

Conkey's Black Head Remedy—Price, 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy—Price, 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy—Price, 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Fly Knocker.

Conkey's Poultry Book—Contains information worth many dollars to any poultry raiser. The most complete book of its kind we have seen. We will send this valuable work without charge to our customers.

Conkey's Fly Knocker—An instant relief from the attacks of flies and other troublesome insects on horses and cattle. Flies not only carry disease germs from one animal to others, but sometimes drive cows and horses into a frenzy by their incessant attacks. Fly Knocker will drive pests away from the barn or other places where it is used. It may be applied very easily and at small expense by using the Excelsior Single Tube Sprayer. One ounce of liquid will spray two animals. Price, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00. Express or freight charges to be paid by purchaser.

POULTRY MARKERS

Perfect Poultry Marker—It makes a good, clear, clean cut, and doesn't mutilate the web as do many cheap punches. 50c, postpaid.

LEG BANDS.

Improved Champion Leg Bands—Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 85c.

CHINESE OR PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

Best made, lasts forever. Worth ten times their cost the first season. 3c each; 6 for 15c; 25c dozen; 4 dozen, 90c; packing free.

Medicated Nest Eggs—The best lice and vermin exterminator. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

The Henfriend—Made of the best Galvanized Iron in three popular sizes. No. 1, size 8x8x12, holds 2 1/2 gallons of water, 50c; No. 2, size 6x6x9, holds 1 1/2 gallons of water, 40c; No. 3, size 4x4x6, for chicks, holds 1/2 gallon water, 30c.

Protected from dirt and yet easy to clean. Easy to fill and carry as a pail. Keeps the water cool in summer.



Incubators and Brooders

We have added a line of incubators and brooders to our poultry supply department this year and offer you machines in keeping with the quality of our seeds and other supplies.

The Standard

CYPHERS

Incubators and Brooders

Represent the highest achievements in artificial hatchers and brooders, and are recognized by the highest authorities all over the world as the best.

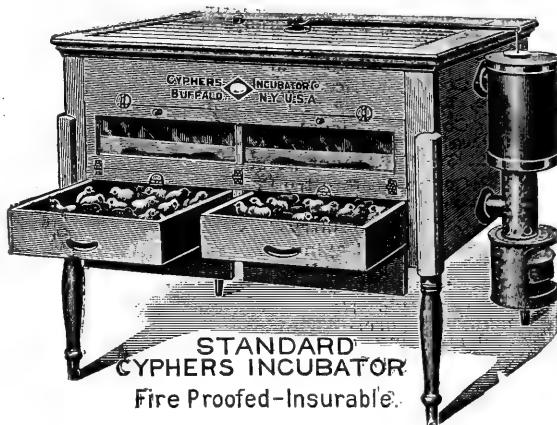
Nearly everyone raises poultry to some extent, and we all know that to make poultry pay we must hatch early in the year and thus obtain good prices for stock, and obtain eggs from our pullets when the prices are high. This early season hatching requires good incubators that are reliable and which will turn out good, strong, livable chicks. Cyphers Incubators are warranted unequaled.

PRICES CYPHERS INCUBATORS

(F. O. B. St. Joseph, Mo.)

No. 0—70 Egg.....	\$15.00
No. 1—144 Egg.....	22.00
No. 2—244 Egg.....	32.00
No. 3—390 Egg.....	38.00

Simple and plain instructions for operating are furnished with each machine.



PRICES

Are as low as the quality represented will permit of, and the price of any of these machines is consistent with what you get—materially, as well as

EFFICIENCY,
DURABILITY and
APPEARANCE.

ASK FOR THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CATALOGUE AND POULTRY BOOK—IT'S FREE

This book of over 200 pages fully describes the CYPHERS line of incubators, brooders and poultry supplies, and also contains much valuable information for poultry raisers. Nearly all the large poultry farms, agricultural colleges and experiment stations use and endorse Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, and this book contains many illustrations of these farms, as well as a description of the Cyphers Company's own mammoth farm at Buffalo, New York.

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

In this and adjoining counties, and carry a stock on hand, which we can sell you at factory prices.

We Also Carry the

CYCLE HATCHER (Philo System Incubator)

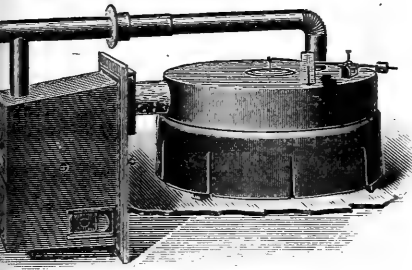
This machine is made in but one size (50 egg), and the price, F. O. B. St. Joseph Mo., is.....\$6.50
Thousands of these little and novel hatchers are in use and giving satisfaction. They are all metal and the lamp bowl holds sufficient oil for a complete hatch.

Ask for catalogue of Cycle Hatchers and Philo System Appliances.

WARNING !

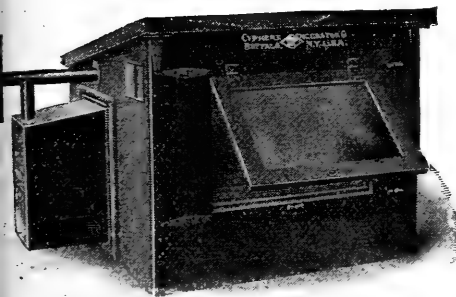
You may wait until your chickens are hatched to count them, but it is not the chicks you hatch, but those you raise, that bring you profit and satisfaction.

You must not overlook the fact that it is as difficult, if not more so, to raise chicks as it is to hatch them. Good reliable brooding equipment is necessary no matter what incubator you use, and in the **CYPHERS** line we offer you brooders suitable to your needs, be you a raiser of chicks by the dozen or by the thousands.

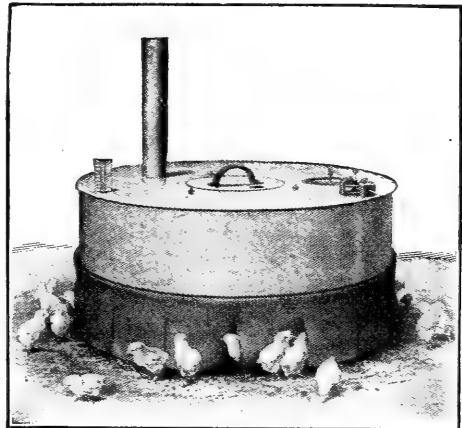


Cyphers Adaptable Hover.

The Cyphers Adaptable Hover is a complete machine in itself when used in a brooder house, and is sold alone to those who wish to provide their own dry goods or piano box, to which it is easily attached, and in which it fits as nicely as the old hen does to her nest. This hover is used in all the Cyphers Outdoor



Cyphers Style A Outdoor Brooder.



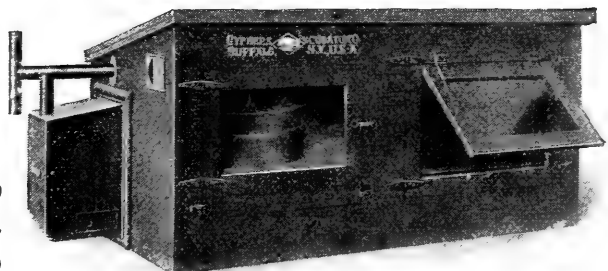
and Indoor Brooders, and not only provides the chicks a warm nursery under the hover, but is storm proof and easily cared for.

Cyphers Brooders are large and roomy and are built to stand the weather and brood your chicks with surety and require the minimum amount of care and attention.

PRICES**CYPHERS BROODERS**

(F. O. B. St. Joseph, Mo.)

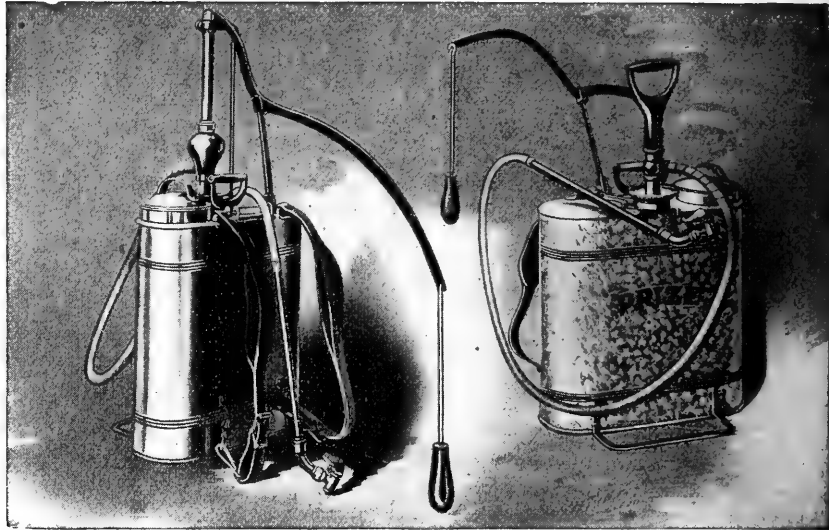
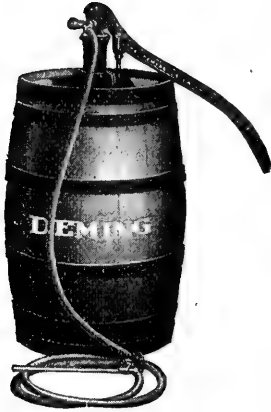
Adaptable Hover	\$ 8.50
Style A, Outdoor.....	12.50
Style B, Outdoor.....	16.50
Style C, Outdoor.....	18.50
Style D, Indoor.....	11.50



Cyphers Style B Outdoor Brooder.

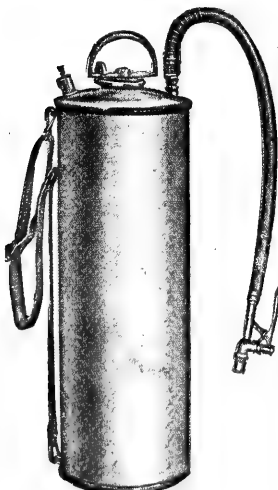
SPRAY PUMPS AND NOZZLES

THE DEMING KNAPSACK SPRAYERS



"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1

A Practical Machine for Spraying Potatoes, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Vineyards, Greenhouses, Poultry Houses, etc. Also excellent for use with Whitewash, Disinfectants, etc.



PATENTED

Height, 2 feet; diameter, 7 inches; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, empty 8 lbs., loaded 39 lbs.

The four-gallon "Auto-Spray" No. 1 is the strongest, most useful and most generally used of all spray pumps. It will do all that any spray pump can do, and, in most cases, it will do the work quicker and better. It has superseded the bucket and knapsack sprayers, which require constant pumping, and is positively and absolutely guaranteed against all defects. Tested before leaving factory. No work to operate the "Auto-Spray." The user simply holds the nozzle after compressing the air with a few strokes of the plunger.

The "Auto-Sprayer" is made in four styles, as priced below. We recommend the brass tank as costing but little more than galvanized, and it is practically indestructible. When desired, we furnish brass extension pipes in 2-foot lengths for spraying trees. The usual equipment for tree work is three lengths, and the price is given below. With every "Auto-Spray" is supplied, free of charge, the most complete and up-to-date spray calendar ever issued.

The "Auto-Pop" doubles the efficiency of any compressed air sprayer, because the operator absolutely controls the spray by working a lever which opens and closes the nozzle, and, at the same time, cleans it. No other valve can be operated to clean the nozzle automatically, because ours is protected by patents. Moreover the "Auto-Pop" may be used all day without fatigue.

Height, 2 feet; diameter, 7 inches; capacity, 4 gals.; weight, empty 8 lbs., loaded 39 lbs., shipping 12 lbs.

PRICES OF AUTO-SPRAYS.

Brass tank, with stop-cock.....	\$6.50
Brass tank, with "Auto-Pop" (recommended)....	7.00
Elbow extension brass for under side of low-growing plants .....	.35
Galvanized tank, with "Auto-Pop"	5.00
Galvanized tank. with stop-cock.....	4.50

Figs. 675 and 654.

THE "SIMPLEX" BARREL SPRAYER

Fig. 550.

This is a very easy working pump which may be used on the side or end of a barrel. To mount the pump, a 10x10 inch opening should be cut in the barrel head and the wooden sub-base we furnish is screwed to the head. The "Simplex" is a good reliable and durable pump which we have sold for years. Outfit "A," pump as above, with one 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose, Demorel nozzle and pole holder

\$13.50

THE "CAPTAIN" BARREL SPRAYER

Fig. 632.

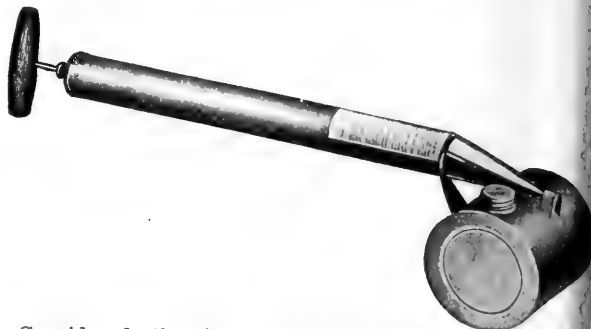
The "Captain" is the most popular and the best medium-price barrel sprayer ever offered.

It is a boon to the average farmer who is not engaged extensively in fruit growing. The compactness, adjustability, efficiency and durability of the pump, commend it to dealers and users alike.

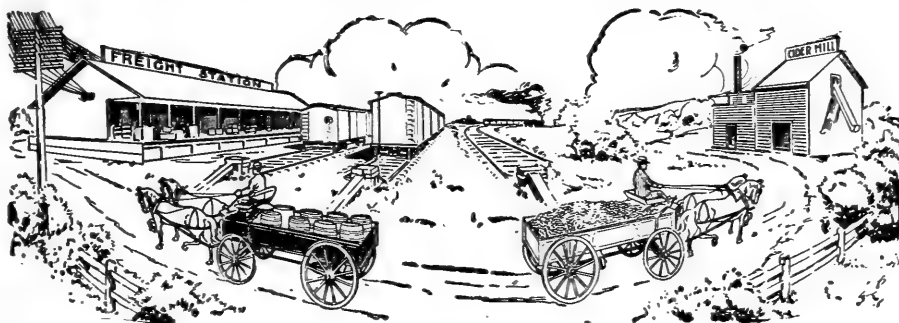
"Special Outfit" Captain Sprayer, with 6 feet of ½-inch hose and couplings, with Demorel nozzle

\$10.50

THE FAULTLESS SPRAYER



Considered the best constructed sprayer on the market. For durability and strength it is unequalled. Throws a spray as fine as mist. For spraying Nap-creol, Noxicide, Anti-Fly Pest and all liquid lice-killers. Great advantage is derived from these sprayers in exterminating lice in poultry houses. They are used extensively on horses, cattle and swine, and for spraying clothes, carpets, cigar wrappers, etc.; in fact, wherever a sprayer is needed. They are light, strong, compact and well made. No. 1, all tin, 50c.



Where do Your Apples Go?

The time has passed when good fruit could be produced with little or no attention to the growing. Now fruits are good or bad, the extent of either depending on the methods of culture and care you adopt. To obtain the better grade you must spray systematically and Sherwin-Williams Insecticides will give satisfactory and economical results.

Lime Sulphur Solution

—For spraying mix one gallon to ten gallons water. Price for 50 gal. bbl., \$10.00; 5-gal. can, per gal., 30c; 1-gal. can, each, 50c; ½-gal. can, each, 40c; ¼-gal. can, each, 30c. Special prices on 10, 15 and 20 bbl. lots.

Arsenate of Lead—Mix

1 lb. to 20 gallons water. For tender foliage 1 lb. to 40 gallons water. Price, 100-lb. kegs, per lb. 10c; 25-lb. kegs, per lb. 12c; 5-lb. jars, per lb. 15c; 1-lb. jars, each 25c.

Bordeaux Mixture—5-lb. jars, per lb. 15c; 1-lb. jars, each 20c.

Paris Green—28-lb. pkgs., per lb. 20c; 14-lb. pkgs., per lb. 20c; 2-lb. pkgs., per lb., 25c; 5-lb. pkgs., per lb. 25c; 1-lb. pkgs., each 30c.



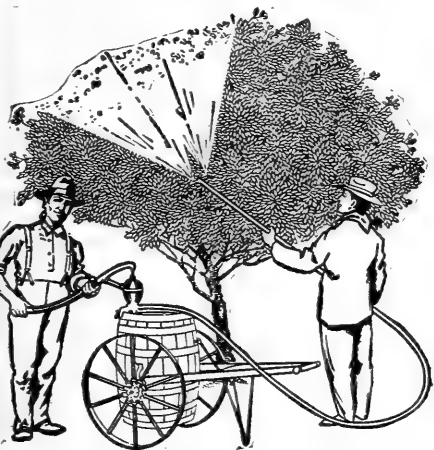
Kill the Bugs Increase your Profits

It is just as important to spray your vegetables as it is to cultivate them. Spraying will effectually control troublesome insects and fungus diseases, increasing your yield and the quality. Spray them with Sherwin-Williams Insecticides and Fungicides.

London Purple—This is used same as Paris Green. Do not use on Peach or Plum trees, unless considerable lime is used. Price, 20c lb.

Tobacco Dust—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on Cabbage, striped bug on Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on young plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lb., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Hammond's Slug Shot—One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the Cabbage worm, Potato bug, Tobacco worm and other insects that prey on vegetation. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 1-lb. canisters, 15c; 5-lb. pkgs., 25c; 10-lb. pkgs., 50c; 100-lb lots at 4½c per lb.; bbl. lots in bulk at 4c per lb. Pamphlet containing full information mailed free.



More and Better Fruit

No matter if you have one or a dozen trees, it doesn't pay to grow wormy or scarred fruit. You can have clean, well-colored fruit for your table or the market with but a slight effort and small expense. Systematic spraying is the remedy and it pays a big dividend if you use good materials—S-W Brand.

PRICE LIST OF NOZZLES.

"Bordeaux," furnished with many of our Sprayers. Throws a solid stream, coarse spray or fine mist, or may be shut off. Excellent for general spraying; also for whitewashing, disinfecting, etc. Easily disgorger.....\$0.75

"Vermorel," with caps for fine and coarse sprays. Furnished on kerosene sprayers. Obstructions readily forced out with spring disgorger. Steel caps, instead of brass, when specified..... .75

"Simplex," light, durable and compact. Adapted to high pressure. Has removable steel spray discs. Does not waste liquid..... .50

**Write for Special Catalogs for
Spraying Chemicals and Spray
Pumps.**

BEE HIVES

TOOLS FOR BEE KEEPERS
HONEY KNIVES
(For Uncapping Honey)

SHIPPING CASES FOR COMB
HONEY
BEE BRUSHES
BEE ESCAPES

BEE VEILS
BEE SMOKERS
BEE HIVES
COMB FOUNDATION



DIFFERENT STYLES OF SECTIONS.



Style 1—Beeway, commonly called closed-top.



Style 2—Beeway, open top and bottom. This style is sent when no other is specified.



Style 3—Beeway, open three sides.



Style 4—Beeway, open on all four sides.



Style 5—Plain, no beeways. Used with fences.

WHITE POLISHED.

Best Quality No. 1.	Second Quality No. 2.
100.....\$ 0.75	100.....\$ 0.65
250..... 1.40	250..... 1.15
500..... 2.50	500..... 2.25
1000..... 5.00	1000..... 4.50
3000..... 14.25	3000..... 12.75

Plain sections $3\frac{3}{4} \times 5$, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, and 4×5 are 25c per 1000 less than beeway (open top and bottom) sections.

Sections $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to the foot, 10c per 1000 extra.

For sections by mail add one cent each for postage.

Write for prices on large quantities or odd size sections.

EIGHT-FRAME HIVES

	Nailed Painted	In Flat Lots of		
		1	5	10
No. 1A, 1 story hive, no foundation starters.	\$1.80	\$1.35	\$ 6.25	\$11.50
No. 1B, 1 story hive, with found't'n starters.	1.90	1.45	6.50	12.00
No. 1E, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, without secs. and starters.	2.45	1.85	8.50	15.50
No. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story with sections and starters..	2.75	2.05	9.75	18.00
No. 2E, 2 story, without secs. and starters..	3.10	2.35	10.75	19.50
No. 2, 2 story, with sections and starters...	3.70	2.75	13.00	24.00
No. 5, 2 story, with frames and div'n bds...	2.80	2.15	10.00	18.50
No. 5X, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, with frames and div. bds.	2.45	1.85	8.50	15.50

TEN FRAME HIVES

	Nailed Painted	In Flat Lots of		
		1	5	10
No. 1A, 1 story hive, no starters.....	\$1.90	\$1.45	\$ 6.75	\$12.60
No. 1B, 1 story hive, with starters.....	2.00	1.55	7.00	13.10
No. 1E, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story hive, no secs. or starters.	2.60	2.00	9.25	17.00
No. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story hive, with sec. and starters.	2.90	2.20	10.50	19.50
No. 2E, 2 story hive, no secs. or starters...	3.30	2.55	11.75	21.50
No. 2, 2 story hive, with secs. and starters.	3.90	2.90	14.00	26.00
No. 5, 2 story with frames and div'n bds...	2.95	2.30	10.75	20.00
No. 5X, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, with frames and div. bds.	2.60	2.00	9.25	17.00

For foundation starters in Div. Brd. Chambers, add 15c per hive.

PRICE LIST OF COMB FOUNDATION.

In Ordering Give Grade and Price.

Name of Goods	Where Used	Regular Size	Sheets per lb.	Prices per Pound			
				1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Medium brood..	In brood and extract frame	$7\frac{7}{8} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	8	\$0.56	\$0.54	\$0.52	\$0.50
Light brood.....	In brood and extract frame	$7\frac{7}{8} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	10	.60	.56	.54	.52
Thin super	In sec. box for comb honey	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	27	.65	.60	.58	.56
Extra thin super	In sec. box for comb honey	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	30	.70	.65	.63	.60

For comb foundation send by mail, 25c per pound extra for postage.

Write for wholesale prices on 50 pounds or more.

WE PAY CASH FOR BEESWAX.

Not Including Section Boxes or Foundation Starters.

	Nailed and Painted	Nailed not Painted	In Flat Including Nails		
	1 Super	1 Super	1 Super	5 Supers	10 Supers
8 Frame Size.....	\$0.70	\$0.62	\$0.55	\$2.50	\$5.00
10 Frame Size.....	.75	.67	.60	2.75	5.50

PRICE LIST OF EMPTY SUPERS.

	Nailed and Painted	Nailed Not Painted	In Flat Including Nails		
	1 Super	1 Super	1 Super	5 Supers	10 Supers
8 Frame Size.....	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$.27	\$1.25	\$2.50
10 Frame Size.....	.42	.36	.28	1.35	2.70

SEND FOR BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE.

BEE VEILS.



Fig. 39.

HONEY EXTRACTORS.

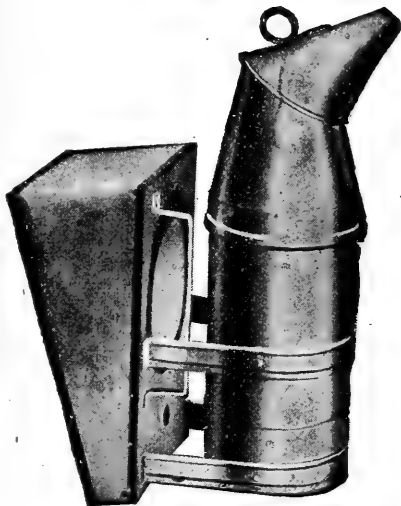
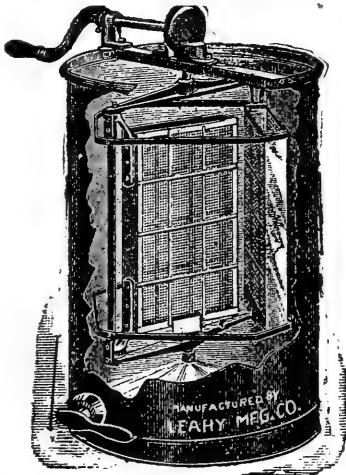


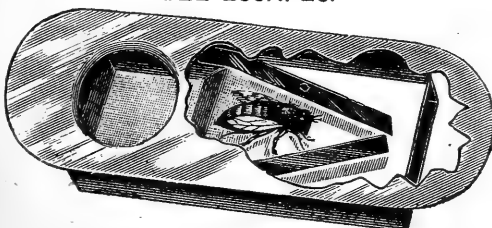
Fig. 36.

The "Higginsville" Smoker.

Price, each, 75c; two for \$1.40. Made of cold rolled copper, price, \$1.25.

By mail, 25c extra each for postage.

BEE ESCAPES.



Porter Bee Escapes to clear the Supers of bees. Saves time and bee stings.

Price, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Price with board, 35c; \$3.20 for 10, not prepaid.

BEE SUPPLIES—Continued

BEE VEILS ALL KINDS.

A veil to cover the face and protect it from stings for the amateur beekeeper is a necessity, and very convenient for the professional. The cotton tulle veil with silk face, Fig. 39, fits any hat.

Price, 60c; by mail, 65c.

GLOBE BEE VEIL.

Sent by mail for \$1.00; extra nets, 60 cents each.

BEE VEILS.

Mosquito Bar, each.....	\$0.30
All Cotton, each.....	.50
Cotton with Silk Face, each.....	.60
All Silk, each.....	.90

THE COWAN RAPID REVERSIBLE EXTRACTOR.

This for many years has been one of our leaders. While it is not automatic in reversing, yet the combs can be turned the other side to by putting one hand down into the can of the machine, catching one basket and then the other, drawing them the other side to while the reel revolves slowly. The baskets holding the combs are hinged at the top and bottom on one side. The reel supporting the pockets is now made of steel construction throughout, and the cross-arm is channel steel. The pinion is steel cut in gear-cutter, and runs smooth and noiseless. It has ball bearings and slip gear.

PRICES OF HONEY EXTRACTORS.

Two-frame Cowan Reversible for regular L frames..	\$12.00. Weight, 70 lbs.
Four-frame Cowan Reversible for regular L frames..	\$26.00 Weight, 210 lbs.
Two Frame Novice for regular L frames.....	\$9.00 Weight, 40 lbs.
Four-frame Novice for regular L frames.....	\$13.00 Weight, 75 lbs.

THE "HIGGINSVILLE" SMOKER.

This smoker is, as its name implies, strictly a Higginsville product. Like the Bingham, it is a hot blast, and has a 3¼-inch fire box, and the nozzle is detachable to admit of filling or cleaning. It has as strong a blast as any smoker made. A bar of folded tin running parallel with a bellows protects the hand from coming in contact with the hot fire-box.

PRICE LIST OF BINGHAM SMOKERS.

Add postage if sent by mail.

NAME	Size of Barrel	Price of		Postage
		1	3	
Smoke Engine	4 -in.	\$1.25	\$3.60	\$0.25
Doctor	3½-in.	.85	2.55	.25
Conqueror	3 -in.	.75	2.25	.25
Large	2 -in.	.65	1.80	.25

The three larger sizes made in heavy copper at 50c extra each.

PRICE LIST OF SHIPPING CASES.

Any Regular Size.

CASES	In flat, paper, nails			Wt. per 100 in Lbs.
	1	10	100	
12-lb., 2-inch glass.....	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.75	220
12-lb., 3-inch glass.....	.15	1.30	11.50	225
12-lb., no glass.....	.15	1.10	10.00	210
24-lb., 2-inch glass.....	.25	2.00	17.00	350
24-lb., 3-inch glass.....	.25	2.05	18.00	450
24-lb., no glass.....	.25	1.95	16.00	425

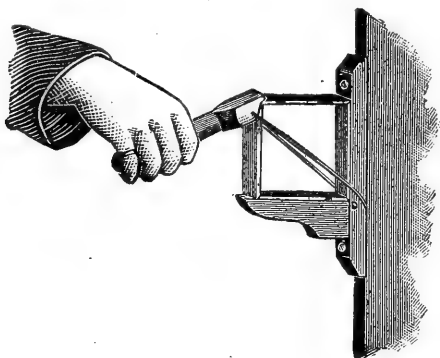


Fig. 32.

Fig. No. 32 shows how the lever is brought up for the purpose of locking the corners and squaring the section. This machine is a marvel in its way for a low-priced section press. All you have to do is to screw it fast to a bench or some upright, and it is ready to use.

Price, 50c each; by mail, 60c.

Hubbard section press; price, \$1.50.

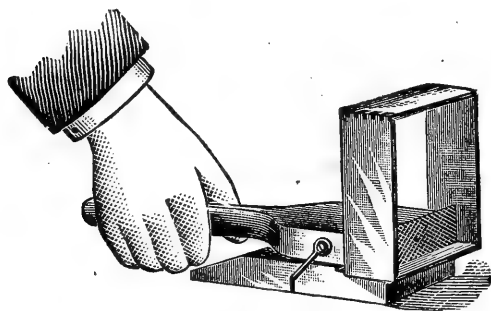


Fig. 30.

Parker Foundation Fastener.

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one with a little practice can put in 500 starters an hour with them.

Price, 25c each; by mail, 40c.

PRICE LIST OF SECTION HOLDERS AND SEPARATORS.

NAME	In Flat	
	10	100
Section holder, 1½ inches wide, slotted.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
Section holder slats, 1½ inches wide, slotted.....	.15	1.00
Plain section holders, for 4¼x1½-inch sections.....	.20	1.60
Ideal Slats, ¾x1½x18½ inches.....	.15	1.00
Slotted wood separators, 4½x18½ inches.....	.10	1.00
Plain wood separators, 3½x18½ inches.....	.10	.70
Fence Separators for secs. 4¼x4¼-in., 4x5-in. or 3½x5-in..	.20	1.75
Slat Separator with tin ends.....	.15	1.50

PRICE LIST OF FRAMES.

NAME	Put up 100	In Flat	
		10	100
Simplicity frames, with comb guides.....	\$3.00	\$0.25	\$2.00
Thick top frames, non-spacing.....	3.50	.30	2.50
Hoffman frames, self spacing.....	4.00	.30	2.75
Thin top Hoffman frames.....	3.50	.30	2.50
Shallow or ½-depth extracting frame, 4½-inch deep..	3.00	.25	2.00
Shallow extracting frame, 5½-inch deep.....	3.00	.25	2.00

PRICE LIST OF HONEY BOARDS.

NAME AND SIZE (Inches)	Price of 10	Wt. of 10 in lbs.
10-frame, unbound zinc, 14x19.....	\$1.50	7
10-frame, large, unbound zinc, 16x20.....	1.70	8
8-frame, unbound zinc, 12x19.....	1.30	6
8-frame, wood, zinc slatted, 13¾x20.....	2.00	13
10-frame, wood, zinc slatted, 16x20.....	2.20	14
10-frame, wood-bound zinc, 16x20.....	1.90	11
8-frame, wood-bound zinc, 13¾x20.....	1.70	10

BEE SUPPLIES---Continued

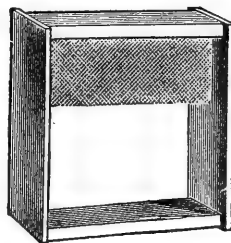


Fig. 27.

Section Box showing Comb Foundation Starter attached in the edges of these strips to form passages for the bees to pass in and out of them.

First Quality Basswood Sections.

These are the purest white sections, all those with weather stains or black spots on them being culled out. If you intend to market your honey in the large cities, it will pay you to use the No. 1 white sections.

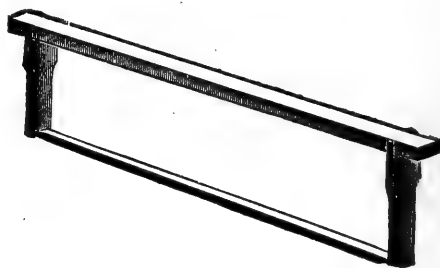


Fig. 21:

Shallow Extracting Frame.
5½ inches deep.

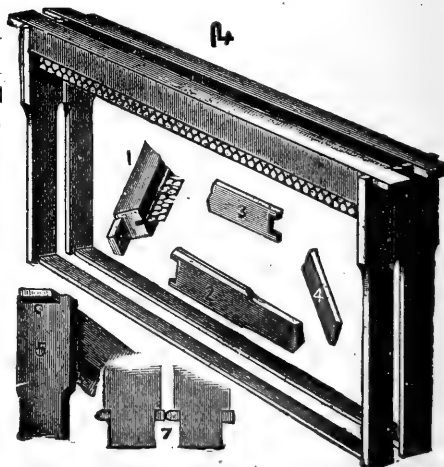


Fig. 23.

Latest Improved Hoffman Frame.

THE ST. JOE HIVES

If you prefer the St. Joe Hive, we carry it in stock and can furnish it at same price as listed for the Dovetailed Hive.

NOTICE—If you have any difficulty in making up your order, determining the correct prices, etc., send us a list of the articles wanted and we will make you estimate showing exact cost.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Next to the good seeds which we handle there is nothing that repays the planter a larger percentage on the investment than a good, reliable, well proved fertilizer. We are offering our patrons for use during the coming season fertilizers which have proven their merits by more than 20 years of use, and during that time have demonstrated their superior crop producing properties.

Fertilizers are crop producers. They contain animal matter, which is natural plant food, properly processed and combined to make the most productive fertilizers. In asking you to buy this brand of fertilizers, we do so with the knowledge that Swift & Company give a complete guarantee of all available plant food contained in their fertilizers, and that guarantee is backed up by the analysis obtained by state official chemists. Use the fertilizers that pay the most net profit and you will agree with thousands of others who know "It Pays to Buy Fertilizers."

PULVERIZED CATTLE MANURE

Cattle manure is made by a special process, whereby specially selected cattle manure is subjected to a process which kills the germs of all weed or other seeds, and eliminates moisture, leaving the manure in a much more easily handled form. It is very finely ground, and its excellent mechanical condition makes it very easy to apply. It is sold under the following guarantee:

Ammonia	2.50 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid	1.25 per cent.
Potash	1.25 per cent.

This is an excellent all-round fertilizer for lawns, flower gardens, greenhouses, and especially for home gardens and truck gardens. \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

Swift's Sheep Manure has always been known as the most natural fertilizer for the growth of grass, greenhouse work, flower beds and any place where a quick and efficient fertilizer is needed. Swift's Pulverized Sheep Manure is sold with the guarantee of containing the following amount of available plant food:

Ammonia	3.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid (Available)	2.00 per cent.
Potash (K20, actual)	2.00 per cent.

Pulverized Sheep Manure is free from trash and other objectionable matter and will give you a closely matted, velvety appearing lawn. For lawns, use at the rate of about 10 pounds per 100 square feet of surface. Sow broadcast and water soon afterwards; raking over the lawn before watering will assist in getting the fertilizer placed at the grass roots and produce better results. \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (2-8-2)

Guaranteed Analysis.

Nitrogen	1.65 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	2.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Available	8.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Insoluble	1.00 per cent.
Potash (K20, actual)	2.00 per cent.

Our Banner Brand. The best general crop producer on the market. It gives the plant an early start and insures a continuous healthy growth up to and including maturity, and shows marked results on following crops. It adds to the fertility of the soil. For all crops, particularly corn, wheat, oats and timothy. Use at the rate of about 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

SPECIAL GRAIN FERTILIZER (2-10-2)

Guaranteed Analysis.

Nitrogen	1.65 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	2.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Available	10.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Insoluble	1.00 per cent.
Potash (K20, actual)	2.00 per cent.

A very high grade fertilizer for corn, wheat, rye and oats, and good for all crops. Its results are lasting. Use at the rate of about 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

SWIFT'S COMPLETE FERTILIZER (1-8-1)

Guaranteed Analysis.

Nitrogen	1.00 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	1.25 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Available	8.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Insoluble	1.00 per cent.
Potash (K20, actual)	1.00 per cent.

A good all-round fertilizer. Use at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

SWIFT'S ONION, POTATO AND TOBACCO FERTILIZER

Guaranteed Analysis.

Nitrogen	1.65 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	2.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Available	8.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Insoluble	1.00 per cent.
Potash (K20, actual)	7.00 per cent.

A high grade fertilizer especially adapted for tobacco and all kinds of vegetables; asparagus, beans, sugar beets, celery, cabbage, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips; all kinds of vines, small fruits, fruit bearing trees. Gives excellent results on corn, oats and wheat wherever soils are deficient in potash; namely, sand and loam soils.

Use for vegetables, 800 to 1600 pounds per acre; for potatoes, 300 to 500 pounds per acre; for tobacco, 300 to 800 pounds per acre; for fruits, use at the rate of about 500 to 1000 pounds per acre.

SWIFT'S TRUCK GROWER (1-8-4)

Guaranteed Analysis.

Nitrogen .....	.82 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	1.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Available	8.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, Insoluble	1.00 per cent.
Potash (K20, actual)	4.00 per cent.

An all-round truck brand. Also good for corn, wheat and oats.

Use at rate of from 200 to 1600 pounds per acre, depending upon the crop to be grown.

PURE BONE MEAL

Guaranteed Analysis.

Nitrogen	2.50 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	3.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid (from bone)	24.00 per cent.

A most effective form of phosphorus, combined with a high percentage of nitrogen, which combination makes it a valuable fertilizer for soils requiring phosphoric acid, such as clay and loam soils, having a medium supply of humus but needing a bone phosphate.

Use at the rate of from 200 to 300 pounds per acre for all fall sown crops, and fall, winter and spring top dressings on grass, clover and pasture lands.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The secret of success in using fertilizers is to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil, placing the plant food where the plant can easily reach it, and above all things, "Don't be 'Stingy' in using it; use enough and you will be surprised at the good results obtained.

Legal and Customary Weights per Bushel

and Quantities Usually Sown per Acre

Pounds Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre	Pounds Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre
60.....Alfalfa	20 lbs.	56.....Jerusalem Corn, drills.....	8 to 12 lbs.
48.....Barley	2½ bu.	50.....Kaffir Corn, drills	8 to 12 lbs.
52.....Buckwheat	30 to 60 lbs.	50.....Kaffir Corn, broadcast	1 to 2 bu.
14.....Bluegrass—Kentucky	2 to 3 bu.	—.....Lawn Grass	1 lb. to 300 sq. ft.
24.....Bluegrass—English	1 to 1½ bu.	50.....Millet, German	½ to 1 bu.
60.....Beans—Garden	1 bu.	50.....Millet, Siberian	¼ to ½ bu.
46.....Beans—Castor	4 to 5 lbs.	30.....Millet, Japanese	8 to 12 lbs.
56.....Beans—Lima	40 to 60 lbs.	58.....Mustard	10 to 12 lbs.
60.....Beans—Navy	½ bu.	50.....Milo Maize, drills.....	8 to 12 lbs.
30.....Bermuda Grass	5 lbs.	32.....Oats	2 to 3 bu.
14.....Bromus Inermis	15 to 20 lbs.	32.....Onion Sets, Bottom	7 to 8 bu.
48.....Broom Corn	8 to 12 lbs.	28.....Onion Sets, Top	5 to 6 bu.
60.....Clover, White	6 to 8 lbs.	14.....Orchard Grass	2 to 3 bu.
60.....Clover, Red	8 to 12 lbs.	60.....Peas, Field, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
60.....Clover, Alsike	6 to 8 lbs.	60.....Peas, Garden, smooth	3 bu.
60.....Clover, Crimson	10 to 15 lbs.	56.....Peas, Garden, wrinkled	3 bu.
60.....Clover, Mammoth	8 to 12 lbs.	22.....Peanuts	1 pk.
60.....Cow Peas	½ to 1 bu.	60.....Potatoes, Irish	8 to 12 bu.
70.....Corn, on ear	—	14.....Red Top, Fancy, solid.....	10 to 12 lbs.
56.....Corn, shelled	½ bu.	24.....Red Top, chaff	30 to 40 lbs.
00.....Corn, Pop	6 to 8 lbs.	50.....Rape, Dwarf Essex, broadcast	5 lbs.
50.....Cane, in drills	8 to 12 lbs.	56.....Rye	1½ to 2 bu.
50.....Cane, broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	24.....Rye Grass, English	30 to 40 lbs.
30.....Cottonseed	—	40.....Speltz	2½ bu.
56.....Flax	1 to 1¼ bu.	—.....Sweet Corn	6 qts.
24.....Fescue, meadow	1 to 1½ bu.	24.....Sunflower, Russian	8 lbs.
44.....Hemp	½ to 1 bu.	40.....Timothy	12 lbs.
25.....Johnson Grass	1 bu.	60.....Wheat	1½ to 2 bu.

Number of Vegetable Seeds Required to Plant an Acre

	Quan. per Acre		Quan. per Acre
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	½ lb.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill.....	2 bu.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Beans, Pole, 2 qts to 200 hills	½ bu.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz to 100 feet drill.....	8 lbs.	Onion Seed for sets	50 to 70 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Carrot, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.	Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	4 oz.	Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill	2 bu.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 8 hills.....	1 lb.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1500 plants.....	4 oz.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	8 oz.	Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills.....	4 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	4 oz.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	20 lbs.
Lettuce, 1 z. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz.
Musk Melon, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 lb.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	1 lb.		

Number of Years That Seeds Retain Their Vitality

Vegetables.	Years.	Vegetables.	Years.
Artichoke	5 to 6	Mustard	3 to 4
Asparagus	2 to 3	Okra	1 to 2
Beans	2 to 3	Onion	1 to 2
Beets	3 to 4	Pea	5 to 6
Cucumber	8 to 10	Pumpkin	8 to 10
Cauliflower	5 to 6	Parsley	2 to 3
Carrots	2	Parsnip	1
Celery	2 to 3	Pepper	1 to 2
Corn (on cob).....	2 to 3	Rhubarb	1 to 2
Endive	5 to 6	Squash	8 to 10
Egg Plant	1 to 2	Spinach	3 to 4
Leek	1 to 2	Turnip	3 to 6
Lettuce	3 to 4	Tomato	2 to 3
Melon	8 to 10		

Planting Calendar

FEBRUARY. Sow in Hot Bed.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery, Carrot, Broccoli, Cucumber, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Tomato.

MARCH. Sow in Hot Bed.—Early Beets, Cabbage and Carrots, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Radish, Tomato. Plant in Open Ground.—Beet, Early Cabbage, Carrot Cress Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Radish, Round Spinach, Early Turnip, Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Bean, Mustard.

APRIL. Sow in Hot Bed.—Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. Plant in Open Ground.—Asparagus, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Round Spinach, Turnip, Sage, Potatoes, Top Onions.

MAY. Plant in Open Ground.—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber,

Kale, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Kohl Rabi, Salsify, Round Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Early Turnip, Herbs.

JUNE. Plant in Open Ground.—Lima Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Peas, Potatoes, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Ruta Baga, Melons and Herbs.

JULY. Plant in Open Ground.—Beans, Beets, Cauliflower, Carrot, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Late Cabbage, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Nasturtium, Okra, Parsnip, Winter Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Peas.

AUGUST. Plant in Open Ground.—Bush Beans, Late Celery, Late Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

SEPTEMBER. Plant in Open Ground.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce for wintering in cold-frames, Asparagus, Celery, Kale, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

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BIRDS AND CAGES

HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES

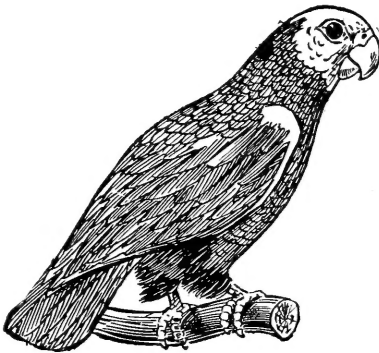


These beautiful song birds are a specialty with us and we consider them the most satisfactory birds for the people. They are bred in Germany, high up among the Hartz Mountains, and are famous for their clear, pure, beautiful song. There is no comparison between these and the common American "screeching" canary, whose choppy notes are at times almost ear-splitting. The music of the Hartz Mountain birds is a most restful melody, and they endear themselves by their cheery song, bright plumage and active ways. These beautiful birds are the most loved of all cage birds, and their cheery song is almost incessant. Being raised in the mountainous region, they are more hardy and require less care than any other bird. They are perfectly happy in the cage, and are the most satisfactory and best bird in the world. When our shipments arrive from Germany each bird is tested and known to be in full song before we permit them to leave the store, and we guarantee every one to be a good singer. In color these birds vary from pure golden yellow to whiteish yellow; sometimes parts of the body will be pure white, many of them are mottled with brown, dun color, green or blackish green, and most customers prefer a bird which is marked to a clear color. Our cut illustrates a handsomely marked bird. If color is not mentioned in order, we will always select a choice songster without regard to color. We furnish the choicest male birds at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

ST. ANDREASBERG ROLLER

The Famous Day and Night Singers.

Have the notes of the lark and nightingale, as well as the notes of the flute, bells and musical instruments from which they are taught. No instrument, no matter how sweet the tone, can blend the harmonious melody that comes from their little throats. Price, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 each; females, \$1.50 each. No extra charge for shipping cages.



PARROTS

We carry Mexican Double Yellow Heads and the popular Red Head Parrots. Prices from \$3.50 to \$10.00 each, during July and August.

It is impossible to keep a complete stock of parrots at all seasons of the year. When you are ready to buy let us know what kind you prefer, and we will quote price.

TRAINED PARROTS—We buy and sell educated parrots. Ask about them.

ROUND PARROT CAGES—Tinned wire, durable, satisfactory, 13 inches in diameter, \$2.00; 14-inch, \$2.50; 16-inch, \$3.25; 18-inch, \$4.25.

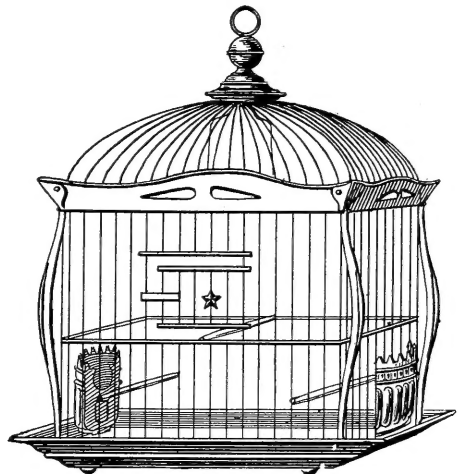
PARROT BOOK—Describes different kinds, tells how to treat when sick, how to train and care for young parrots. Price, paper, 25c; cloth, 75c; postpaid.

BIRD SEED

But few persons are aware how much a bird's health, and consequently its song, depends upon the selection of seed. To the eye of the inexperienced buyer there appears to be but little difference. The mixed bird seed in most stores is the cheapest quality obtainable—often old, hard or musty. As you value the life of your bird, feed only our Rival Brand, 10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c. Sunflower seed, 10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c. Bird Manna, 15c each; Birdoline, 15c each; Bird Tonic, 15c each; Cuttle Fish Bone, two for 5c; Egg Food, 25c Bird Bitters, bottle, 25c.

BARGAINS IN BIRD CAGES

Prices on Application.



REMEMBER!

It costs no more to feed a good songster than one that won't sing. In buying a bird from us you take no risk, as all birds sold by us are Guaranteed.

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